Bombay Gazette
ELECTRIC PRINTING WORKS,
No. 2, Green Street, Fort, Bombay.

Newspaper, Book, Job and Fancy Printing of every description executed in the best style. Estimates forwarded on application.

THE
Bombay Gazette.

No. 54,954.—New Series. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1910. PRICE: ONE ANNA.

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NESTLÉ'S
CONDENSED
MILK
Richest in Cream
UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON
WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 2-30 P.M.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1910				
12th Feb.	† DELHI	8090		—
19th "	† MANTUA	10885		—
26th "	† CALEDONIA	7558		—
5th March.	SALSETTE	6000	† PERSIA	7951
12th "	† EGYPT	7912		—
19th "	SALSETTE	6000	† MALWA	10883
23rd "	ARCADIA	7000		—
26th "	INDIA	791		...
2nd April.	MACEDONIA	10512		—
9th "	ARABIA	7903		—
16th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9505
23rd "	MANTUA	10885		—
30th "	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10509
7th May.	CALEDONIA	7558		—
14th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	10590
21st "	EGYPT	7912		—

† These Steamers will call at Brindisi.

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 a.m., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12-30 and 1 P. M., for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Tenders. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER
At Special Rates.

The S.S. "ARCADIA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY at 2 P.M., on WEDNESDAY, 23rd MARCH 1910, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

	SINGLE	RETURN
To Marseilles	Rs. 495 or Rs. 594	Rs. 743 or Rs. 891
To London by sea	Rs. 548, Rs. 627	Rs. 792 ,, Rs. 919

These rates include the Surtax.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay, fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAY, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Co.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.
SINGLE CLASS ACCOMMODATION ONLY.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on.
BREGENZ	4000	A. de Petris	16th February
AFRICA	4720	E. Seberich	1st March
BOHEMIA	4283	G. Gillhuber	16th ,,
KOERBER	5423	A. Foresti	1st April
BREGENZ	4000	A. de Petris	16th ,,
AFRICA	4720	E. Seberich	1st May
BOHEMIA	4283	G. Gillhuber	16th ,,
KOERBER	5423	A. Foresti	1st June

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail about.
VORWAERTS	6000	E. Bednarz	29th March
NIPPON	6350	E. Taraboochia	28th April
AUSTRIA	7588	G. Ralcich	29th May

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES.
ACCELERATED LINE.

Single Class to Trieste or Venice	Rs. 450	& 500 *
Single Class to Trieste or Venice and back	,, 675	,, 750*
Single Class to London	,, 545	,, 685*
Single Class to London and back	,, 865	,, 1020*
Intermediate Class to Trieste or Venice	,, 350	
Intermediate Class to Trieste or Venice and back	,, 525	
Intermediate Class to London	,, 445	
Intermediate Class to London and back	,, 715	

* Fares according to position of cabin and class of Railway.

ORDINARY LINE.

Single Class to Trieste or Venice	Rs. 450
Single Class to Trieste or Venice and back	,, 675
Single Class to London	,, 545 to 585 *
Single Class to London and back	,, 865 to 945 *

* Fares according to class of Railway.

EXTRA SAILING.

The new s. s. "GASTEIN," will sail from Bombay about the 1st of March direct for Trieste.

Fares to Trieste or Venice, Rs. 450, and Rs. 350.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS.

ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, Tauren and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Navigazione Generale Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKNOG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer	Captain	Tons	To sail about
AUSTRIA	B. Cobol	7588	24th Feb. 1910.

For further information regarding passages apply to

W. DENSO,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co., Bombay

BOMBAY AMERICAN LINE.

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.

TAKING CARGO for NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, or BALTIMORE.

Steamer.	Month.	Port.
Hendonhall	due 22nd February	Philadelphia.
Tredegar Hall	due 12th March	,,

For further particulars regarding freight, etc., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock No. 14 Shed.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route via.
KOLA	1,205	Thur. 10th Feb.	9 a. m.	C Mandvi
LHASA	2,171	Fri. 11th Feb.	6 a. m.	Direct †
LINGA	2,171	Mon. 14th Feb.	11 a. m.	P.D. & C.M.*

† Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.
* Porebunder, Dwarka, and C. Mandvie.

FOR C. MANDVIE, KARACHI AND BUSSEH (Weekly).

S. S. "KOLA," 1,205 tons, on Thursday, 10th Feb. calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "GOALPARA," 2,147 tons, on Monday, 14th Feb. calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Mahomerah and Busreh

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

A STEAMER sailing on or about the 19th Feb.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, Bombay.

9th February, 1910.

THE ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS.

(CITY AND HALL LINES)

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY AND KARACHI FOR MARSEILLES, LIVERPOOL, &c.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Bombay, 1910.	Leave Karachi, 1910.
*C City of Athens	5600	...	Feb. 18 1910
A Trafford Hall	5321	Mar. 2 1910	...
†C City of York	7705	,, 22 ,,	Mar. 19 ,,
A City of Vienna	4672	April 6 ,,	
C City of Glasgow	6457	...	April 15 ,,
B City of Madras	4684	Apr. 11 ,,	,, 21 ,,
†C City of Calcutta	7512	,, 25 ,,	,, 22 ,,
B Walton Hall	4938	,, 25 ,,	May 5 ,,
C City of Manchester	5554		,, 7 ,,
C Trafford Hall	5321	May 24 ,,	...
C City of Karachi	5557	...	,, 31 ,,
A City of Benares	6738	...	June 15 ,,

A. First class passenger steamer carrying both Surgeon and Stewardess.

B. Steamer carrying neither Surgeon nor Stewardess accommodation for 2-12 passengers.

C. Steamer with both 1st and 2nd class accommodation and carrying both Surgeon and Stewardess.

* Sailing from Karachi for Genoa and Liverpool via Port Said.

† Sailing from Karachi and calling at Bombay for passengers only.

No Extra Charge Express Service or 2 Berthed Cabins.

OUTWARD AUTUMN SAILING 1910.

In conjunction with the above Homeward 1910 sailings for those desirous of returning in 6, 8 and 9 months.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave L'pool.	Due Bombay.
aC City of York	7705	22nd Aug. 1910	13th Sept. 1910.
*C City of Glasgow	6457	17th Sept. ,,	10th Oct. ,,
aC City of Calcutta	7512	22nd ,, ,,	15th ,, ,,

* Via Marseilles or Naples. a Via Naples.

JOINT SERVICE
IN CONNECTION WITH
NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN
TO MARSEILLES, NAPLES, GENOA, ANTWERP HAMBURG AND BREMEN.

By Steamer of CITY and HALL LINES from Bombay, Karachi, Calcutta, Madras and Colombo to Suez or Port Said, thence by NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD Steamer from Alexandria to Naples and Marseilles, or by Norddeutscher Lloyd from Port Said to Naples, Genoa, Antwerp, Hamburg and Bremen.

The cost of the Railway Journey from Suez to Port Said or from Suez to Alexandria, as well as maintenance in Egypt until arrival of Norddeutscher Lloyd Steamer, are not included in Fares.

THROUGH RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY FROM KARACHI, BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS AND COLOMBO.

All Rates are subject to Surtax of 10 per cent.		First Class	Second Class.
		Rs.	Rs.
From Karachi, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Colombo To Naples	Single ...	525	390
	Return...	850	590
From Karachi, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Colombo To Marseilles or Genoa	Single...	525	390
	Return...	850	590
From Karachi, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Colombo To Antwerp, Hamburg and Bremerhaven	Single ...	550	420
	Return...	885	640

For passage and further particulars apply to the Agents.

Bombay.—Messrs. Ed. Bates and Son's Agency.

KILLICK, NIXON & CO., AGENTS.

Karachi—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell & Co., Ltd.

COUTTS & CO.,
ARMY SHIPPING & PASSENGER AGENTS.
POST BOX 249, BOMBAY.

PACKAGES of all kinds without limit to size, shape or weight received and forwarded cheaply and quickly to all parts of the World prepaid or charged forward by the "ORIENTAL PARCELS EXPRESS."

Soldiers' private boxes forwarded by specially organised "SOLDIERS' EXPRESS SERVICE" with safety and economy.

Packages by both the above services delivered to the door of the addressee in England through Messrs. Carter Paterson & Co., Ld., Pickfords Ld., and Sutton & Co., for which firms we are Local Agents.

COUTTS & CO.
HORNBY ROW,
Post Pox 249,
BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

The rates for Subscribers are unaltered, viz., Rs. 37-8 per annum or Rs. 30 per cash in advance, delivery.

SHIPPING.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
CALEDONIEN	4,130	Lafont	17th Feb. 1910
DUMBEA	5,685	Rebufat	17th Mar. ,,
SYDNEY	4,118	Magnen	14th Apr. ,,
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	12th May ,,
NERA	5,538	Martin	9th June ,,
SALAZIE	4,147		7th July ,,
DUMBEA	5,685	Rebufat	4th August ,,

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigations General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barjil	25th Feb. 1910.
NERA	5,538	Martin	25th Mar. 1910.

For further particulars apply to—

G. CHANDIZE,
Albert Building, Hornby Road. Agent.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.

PASSAGES	Booked without charge.
BERTHS	Carefully Selected.
HANDBOOK	Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE	Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.
Calcutta :	GRINDLAY & Co.
London :	GRINDLAY & Co.

BANKS.

COX & CO.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.
BOMBAY, RAWAL PINDI, KARACHI, MURREE, AND SRINAGAR (KASHMIR).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.

INSURANCES of every description effected.

SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT of CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.

A copy of the half yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE :
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. ..

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 15,250,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

AMOY
BANGKOK
BATAVIA
BOMBAY
CALCUTTA
CANTON
COLOMBO
FOOCHOW
HAMBURG
HANKOW
HONGKONG
KOBE
KUALA LUMPUR (Federated Malay States.)
LONDON
LYONS
MALACCA.
MANILA
NAGASAKI
NEW YORK
PEKING
PENANG
RANGOON
SAIGON
SAN FRANCISCO
SHANGHAI
SINGAPORE
SOURABAYA
TIENTSIN
YOKOHAMA
YLOILO

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent, per annum on Daily Balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided the sum accrued amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on term which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

CAPITAL PAID-UP	Yen 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS	,, 15,900,000

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT :—

Antung-Hsien
Changchung
Dairen (Dairy)
Hankow
Honolulu
Hongkong
Kobe
London
Liaoyang
Lyons
Fengtien Mukden
Nagasaki
Newchwang
New York
Osaka
Ryojun Port Arthur
Peking
San Francisco
Shanghai
Tiehling
Tientsin
Tokyo

LONDON BANKERS :—

The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld., The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH :—

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT.

FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved securities, and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA.
Manager

BOMBAY OFFICE—
Albert Buildings
Hornby Road Fort, Bombay

BOMBAY RACES, 1910.

GOERZ TRIEDER BINOCULAR No. 20, Rs. 110. Cash Rs. 100.

Linear Magnification 6×, Surface Magnification 36× Subjective field of view 40°.

GOERZ TRIEDER BINOCULAR No. 30, Rs. 127. Cash Rs. 115.

Linear Magnification 9×. Surface Magnification 81×. Subjective field of view 40°.

GOERZ TRIEDER BINOCULAR No. 40, Rs. 136. Cash Rs. 122-8.

The extreme magnifying power of this glass renders it useful for all occasions where a distinct image of objects at great distances is required.

Linear Magnification 12×. Surface Magnification 144×. Actual field of view 340°. Subjective field of view 40°. Above prices include Regulation solid leather case.

GOERZ TRIEDER "PAGOR."

THE LATEST MARVEL. A TELESCOPE IN OPERA GLASS SIZE

For Army and Sporting use. The Power is the greatest that has yet been obtained in glasses of the same size.

Power	6×, weight 10 oz.	8×4 weight 10½ oz.,	10×, weight 11 oz..
Price :	Rs. 110, Cash Rs. 100.	Rs. 122-8. Cash Rs. 110.	Rs. 133. Cash Rs. 120,

Above prices include Regulation solid leather case.

"FLAMMARION" BINOCULARS.

A perfect Field glass with Achromatic lenses. As used by several Regiments in India Rs. 35. Cash Rs. 32.

Price includes Brown Leather case with shoulder straps and belt attachments.

THE "VELDT" BINOCULAR.

Field, Marine and Theatre. Rs. 28-8. Cash Rs. 25.

Price complete with Brown Leather case and belt fittings.

MARCKS' PRISMATIC SPORT BINOCULARS.

This glass compares favourably both in optical and mechancial construction with the best. It is London made and is sold retail in London at £5·5.

Once carefully focussed on some distant object, all objects beyond 100 feet will be in focus.

Rs. 78-12-0 Cash Rs. 70.

Price includes case and shoulder strap.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
Jewellers, Watchmakers and Opticians.
BOMBAY & POONA.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

Capital	£1,200,000
Reserve Fund	£1,575,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£1,200 000

HEAD OFFICE :
3, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN, LONDON, E. C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES :

Hamburg
Bombay
Karachi
Calcutta
Madras
Rangoon
Colombo
Penang
Thaiping (Perak)
Ipoh (Perak),
Medan Deli (Sumatra)
Singapore
Klang (F. M. States.)
Kwala Lumpor (Do.)
Bangkok
Batavia
Sourabaya
Manilla
Cebu (Philippines)
Hongkong
Foochow
Saigon
Shanghai
Tientsin
Hankow
Yokohama
Kobe
New York

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and SHARES, bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter period at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS -10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays -11-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

POST BOX No. 31.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

J. GREIG,
Agent.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS' BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:
MOTILAL'S MANSIONS, Hummum St., BOMBAY.

BRANCHES :
MUMBADEVI, AHMEDABAD and KARACHI.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL
Rs. 1,00,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 5 per half year will be allowed.

SAVINGS BANK. Interest allowed 4 per cent. Rules on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amount for 12 months are received at 5 per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents, the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

JAINARAYAN HINDUMAL DANI
Managing Director

THE BANK OF BURMA, LD.

Subscribed Capital	Rs. 20,00,000
Paid up Capital	,, 17,55,000
Reserve Fund	,, 1,80,000

LONDON BANKERS—PARR'S BANK, Ld., and WILLIAM DEACON & Co., Ld.

Agents and Correspondents throughout India,
HEAD OFFICE—RANGOON.

BRANCHES :—CALCUTTA, MADRAS and BOMBAY

CURRENT ACCOUNTS may be opened with Rs. 150 and upwards and interest at 2½ per cent. per annum will be allowed upon daily balances upto Rs. 10,000, provided a minimum daily balance of Rs. 100 be maintained.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received as follows :—For 1 year at 6 per cent. For 6 and 9 months at 5 per cent. per annum. Special rates for Shorter periods.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT FUND.—Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received in this account and interest allowed thereon at 5 per cent. per annum subject to the Rules of the Fund which may be obtained on application. Cheques on any Town in India, and Currency Notes of any circle received free of Charge in Fixed and Savings Bank Deposit Accounts.

Purchase and Sale of Stock effected and every description of banking business transacted.

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Standard Buildings, Bombay, Sept. 1908.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE :
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP	,, 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	,, 1,75,000

DIRECTORS :

The Hon'ble SIR SASSOON DAVID Kt., Chairman, (Messrs. Sassoon J. David and Co., Bombay.)
SIR COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Bart., (Messrs. Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
SIR FREDERICK LEIGH CROFT, Bart.
RATANJEE JAMSETJEE TATA, Esq.
GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq. Messrs. Khattau Makanjee and Co., Bombay).
The Hon'ble Mr. LALUBHAI SAMALDAS (Bhownuggur.)
KHETSEY KHAISEY, Esq., (Messrs. Heerjee Khetsey and Co., Bombay.)
RAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAI, Esq., (of the firm of Hurnundrai Ramnarain, Bombay.)
The Hon'ble Mr. IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA, C. I. E.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 2 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Banks grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertake on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£ 1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	£ 800,000
RESERVE FUND	£ 750,000

HEAD OFFICE :
17, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON.

BRANCHES :

Calcutta,
Bombay,
Madras,
Karachi,
Lahore
Amritsar,
Delhi,
Cawnpore
Tuticorin,
Chittagong,
Rangoon,
Mandalay,
Colombo,
Kandy
Newera-Eliya.
Aden (Camp.)
Aden, (Steamer Point)
Zanzibar,
Mombasa,
Nairobi,
Entebbe.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed, when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realizing Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 141.
BOMBAY.

J. BLACK,
Ag. Manager,

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.,
BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS.

BUYING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY, STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE. offer their services to Firms abroad.

CATALOGUES OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED.
CLOSEST PRICES ASSURED.

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GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS carefully conducted.
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CODES USED—A1, A.B.C., International, Private, &c.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.,
* 68 FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, East.

S. PELLEGRINO NATURAL MINERAL TABLE WATER.

MOST EFFICACIOUS

For the cure of Gout and kindred complaints, such as Uric Acid Diathesis, Renal Calculi and Gravel and hereditary Uric Acid.

MONGINI BROTHERS,

(Sole Agents for Western India.)

"S. PELLEGRINO"
ITS MINERAL WATERS.

An elegant Illustrated Booklet post free on application.

25-27 29, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.

Telephone No. 325. Telegrams "MONGIBROS," Bombay.

USEFUL INFORMATION.

WHAT is HUNTLY BLEND? It is the popular SCOTCH WHISKY and has had the largest Sale in the market for the last 20 years. It is aged, mild, pure and good, and costs only Rs. 2 per bottle. Try it.

MILLARS' WESTRALIAN JARRAH WOOD

For Sleepers, Beams, Wharves, Bridges, Railway Carriages and Wagons, Mining and General Engineering purposes, Buildings.

Full particulars and prices on application to

MILLARS' KARRI AND JARRAH CO. (1902) LD.;
YORK BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD.
Telegraphic Address :—"Jarrah Bombay." Telephone No, 838
Depots at Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Kolar and Karachi.

MALARIA, INFLUENZA, AND MILD FORMS OF PLAGUE,

Use BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or PILLS. Re. 1.

BATLIWALLA'S CHOLERAL
Is the only remedy for CHOLERA. Re. 1.

BATLIWALLA'S HARETONE
Has been recently improved a great deal and restores Grey Hair to its Natural Colour. Rs. 3.

BATLIWALLA'S TONIC PILLS
Cure Nervous Exhaustion and Constitutional Weakness. Rs. 1-8.

BATLIWALLA'S TOOTH POWDER
Is scientifically made of Native and English Drugs, such as Mayaphal and Carbolic Acid B. P. As. 4.

BATLIWALLA'S RINGWORM OINTMENT
Cures in a day. As. 4 per pot.

SOLD EVERYWHERE and ALSO BY
DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA,
WARLI LABORATORY, DADAR, BOMBAY.

Standard Oil Company of New York,

MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

Largest Importers of and Dealers in :—

Kerosine and Lubricating Oils.
Pratt's Motor Spirit.
Pratt's Genuine Spirit or Turpentine.
Grease.
Paraffine Wax, &c., &c.

Kerosine Oil Brands :—

Snowflake	150°	in cases.
Chester	125°	,, ,,
Monkey	125°	,, ,,
Elephant		in tins and bulk.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the Office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

NOTICE.

THE HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of Members will be held at the Club, on THURSDAY, the 10th March, 1910, at 6-30 p.m.

WALTER LANG,
Honorary Secretary.

Bombay, 9th February, 1910.

BACK BAY BATH COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWENTY-FOURTH GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at Messrs. Greaves Cotton and Co's. Office, 1 Forbes Street, on THURSDAY, 17th February, 1910, at 6-0 P. M. (S.T.), to transact the following business:—

I.—To receive, adopt, and confirm the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts for the year ended 31st December, 1909.
II.—To sanction the payment of a Dividend.
III.—To elect Directors.
IV.—To appoint an Auditor for the ensuing year.
V.—To transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

J. H. COOKE,
Honorary Secretary.

Bombay, 28th January, 1910.

NOTICE OF EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING.

THE CENTURY SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Century Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, at "Bella Vista," Cumballa Hill, Bombay, on THURSDAY, the 17th Day of February, 1910, at 10-30 A.M. (Standard time), to transact the business intimated to the Share-holders by Circular.

By Order of the Board,
C. N. WADIA & Co.,
Agents,
The Century Sping. and Mfg. Co., Ltd.
Bella Vista" Offices, Cumballa Hill,
Bombay, 7th February, 1910.

NOTICE.

BENGAL AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

(Including Tirhoot State Railway).

THE Agent, B. and N.-W. Railway Company, Gorakhpur, is prepared to receive Tenders up to noon of the 4th March, 1910, for the SUPPLY of OILS, from 1st April, 1910 to 31st March, 1911.

Form of Tender at Rs. 3 each giving full particulars can be obtained on application to the Undersigned.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender or to assign any reason for so doing.

H. P. DICK,
Store-keeper, B. and N.-W. Railway.
Samastipur, 1st February, 1910.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Superintendent of Stationery, Bombay, at the basement of the Town Hall, upto MONDAY, the 14th February, 1910, for the SUPPLY of (1) BLUE BLACK INK POWDER, (2) BLUE BLACK INK LIQUID in bottles, (3) SEALING WAX (red), (4) Round Pewter Inkstands, all of country manufacture, to this Department, during the three official years ending 31st March, 1913.

2. The quantity of Blue Black Ink Powders in each packet must be sufficient to produce 28 ozs. of good ink and the contents of each bottle of liquid ink must measure 28 ozs.

3. In the case of Sealing Wax (red) each stick must weigh 4 ozs. or a bundle of 8 sticks should weigh 2lbs.

4. Each Tender must be accompanied by sealed samples of the articles separately with the lowest rates per doz. or per lb. (as the case may be) at which the Tenderer is prepared to supply the articles, delivered into the Bombay Sationery Godowns.

5. Each Tender must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 50 (fifty) which will be forfeited in the event of any delay or evasion, on the part of the Tenderer, in executing the necessary agreement.

6. The following sums will be taken as deposits from the Tenderer whose offer is accepted, for the due performance of his contract.

(1) Blue Black Ink Powders, Rs. 300.
(2) Blue Black Ink Liquid, Rs. 300.
(3) Sealing Wax (red), Rs. 200.
(4) Round Pewter Inktands, Rs. 50.

7. The Superintendent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

8. Tenders in each case should be superscribed as under:—

"Tender for the supply of . . . ."

BALKRISHNA WASSOODEW PANDURANG,
Assistant Superintendent of Stationery.
Bombay, 19th January, 1910.

OUDH AND ROHILKHAND RAILWAY TIMBER SLEEPERS.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of two lakhs and fifty thousand SLEEPERS for the use of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, during 1910-11, delivery of half the quantity to be completed by 1st October, 1910, and of the other half by 31st January, 1911.

Tenders may be submitted for each period separately if preferred. The sleepers should be 9ft. 6in. long, 10in. wide and 5in. thick.

Tenders will be considered for any of the following descriptions of timber:—

Indian Sal—Deodar or Burmese Pynkado.
Western Australian—Hill-Grown Jarrah.
New South Wales—Mixed Harwoods.
Tasmanian—Mixed Harwoods.
Queensland—Mixed Harwoods.
} Varieties and their percentages to be clearly specified.
Java Teak.

Parties tendering are requested to state the number of sleepers offered of each kind of timber (when more than one kind is offered), and to quote rate for each kind as well as the average rate. Tenders may be submitted for the whole or any portion of the quantity required.

The Australian, Tasmanian, and Java Teak sleepers are to be Government inspected and marked true to name at the cost of the suppliers; the price quoted should include delivery F. O. R. Calcutta.

Burmese Pynkado sleepers will be inspected and passed by an Engineer Officer of the Burma Railways before shipment and the price quoted should include delivery F. O. R. Calcutta. Sal and Deodar sleepers will be inspected and passed at any Railway Station, and the prices quoted must include cost of spreading for inspection and delivery into trucks at these stations, after having been passed by an Officer of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway. The Railway stations at which the sleepers are to be delivered and the quantities to be delivered at each station should be definitely stated in the tender.

The tenders must be submitted duly filled in on the prescribed form and be addressed to

"The Manager, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, Lucknow," the envelope being sealed and superscribed "Tenders for the supply of sleepers."

They must reach the Manager's Office at Lucknow before noon of 15th March 1910.

Unless these conditions are complied with the tender will be liable to rejection without consideration.

Forms of tender and specifications can be obtained on payment of Rs. 100 from the Engineer-in-Chief, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, Lucknow.

Payments made for tender forms will be refunded to unsuccessful tenderers as soon as can be arranged after disposal of the tenders provided a 'bona fide' tender is submitted, while to successful tenderers the same will be refunded as soon as the contract agreements have been duly executed by them.

No earnest money or security is required to be sent with the tenders.

No tender will be considered unless it is written on the prescribed form with all details clearly stated.

The Manager does not bind himself to accept the lowest of any tender or to assign any reason for non-acceptance; he further reserves the right to accept any tender in part.

W. A. JOHNS,
Officiating Manager,
O. & R. Railway.

Manager's Office, O. & R. Railway,
Lucknow, dated the 3rd February, 1910.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

BOMBAY HORSE SHOW.

INTENDING EXHIBITORS are reminded that FIRST ENTRIES CLOSE, SATURDAY, 12th Feb. and SECOND and FINAL ENTRIES CLOSE, TUESDAY, 15th February, 1910.

G. LUCAS, CAPT.,
Hon. Secy., Bombay Horse Show.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, up to 1 P.M. (B.T.), on MONDAY, the 21st day of February, 1910, for works in a STORM WATER DRAIN and a SEWER, in a New Road in Cavel.

2. Form of Contract, Specification, &c., may be obtained free of charge from the Deputy Executive Engineer, Drainage, who will on application give any further information that may be required.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 350, to be paid to the Chief Accountant in cash, or public securities, and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender, or of refusal to sign the Contract.

4. Deductions at the rate of 5 per cent. to make the total deposit not exceeding 10 per cent. of the Contract amount, less the cost of articles to be supplied by the Commissioner under the Contract, will be made from the Bills of the Contractor whose Tender may be accepted.

5. The Contract rates for a similar work in a Storm Water Drain in Queen's Road have been put up on the General Notice Board of the Municipal Office for the information of the Tenderers.

6. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
JOSEPH HALL, M. INST. C.E., M.I. MECH. &c.,
Executive Engineer, Municipality.
Executive Engineer's Office,
BOMBAY, 8TH FEBRUARY, 1910.

BOMBAY CLUB.

THE HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the members of the Club will be held in the Club House on THURSDAY the 24th February, 1910, at 6-30 p. m.

BEN. H. MUNDY,
Honorary Secretary.

24th January, 1910.

THE GENERAL ENGINEERING CO.

Beg to inform the Public that they have the following SECOND-HAND CARS FOR SALE:—

	Rs.
DARRACQ.—12 H.P., 5 seats	3,000
DE DION.—6 H.P., 3 seats...	1,000
Do. —8 H.P., 4 seats	2,600
WOLSELEY.—8 H.P., 4 seats	1,700
Do. —12-14 H.P., 7 seats...	For offers.
ORLEANS.—15 H.P., 5 seats	3,400
HORBICK.—12-16 H.P., 4 seats	3,500
PANHARD.—15 H.P., 5 seats	3,400
BIANCHI.—25-30 H.P., 5 seats	5,000
De. DION.—9 H.P., 4 seats...	2,100
REO—18 H.P., 5 seats	For offers.
BEAUFORT—8 H.P., 3 seats	2,100

All above Cars complete with hood, lamps, etc.

WANTED Two Small Run-about Cars.

They will also undertake REPAIRS to any type of Cars, and have fitted up a workshop with the best modern Machinery for that purpose.

Training of men as chaffeurs a speciality.

CARS BOUGHT AND SOLD.

THE GENERAL ENGINEERING CO.,
1 BRITISH HOTEL LANE, APOLLO STREET
(Opposite Lipton's).

MOTORISTS.

ARE YOU WORRIED

With exorbitant prices for ACCESSORIES AND SPARES, Coupled with indifferent treatment?

IF SO, TRY

M. BUTLER & CO.

And you will find that they are not addicted to

FANCY PRICES,

And will give you prompt attention.

Call or write for anything you require to

M. BUTLER & CO.,
NEAR APOLLO HOTEL.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &C.

The following popular and well known Brands of Whiskies from Messrs. Robertson Sanderson & Co., Ltd., Leith, can be had wholesale from

CROFT MODY & CO.

SOLE AGENTS, BOMBAY or retail from

MESSRS. BRANDON & Co.,
VICTORIA TERMINUS
and
MESSRS. DENISON & Co.,
HUMMUM ST., FORT.

Liqueur Scotch Whisky (as supplied to the Savoy Hotel and Restaurant Ltd.)

O.B.G. (Old Blended Glenlivet) WHISKY.

O.H.S. (Old Highland Scotch) WHISKY.

G.O.H. (Grand Old Highland) WHISKY.

AMUSEMENTS.

HARMSTON'S GRAND CIRCUS

LOCATION OF OUR TENTS:
BEHIND THE GOWALIA FIRE BRIGADE STATION,
AT THE END OF KENNEDY BRIDGE.

Look out for 4 big Lamps.

AGAIN } TO-NIGHT!
AGAIN } TO-NIGHT!!

At 9-30 Sharp (S. T.)

OUR ALL STAR COMPANY OF LONDON AND CONTINENTAL ARTISTES.

30 IN NUMBER 30

MONDAY EVENING, FEB. 14TH.

GRAND PRESENTATION NIGHT

when Handsome trophies will be presented to the Winning Jockey and Trainer of

THE GREAT WESTERN HANDICAP.

NEXT MATINEE, SATURDAY Feb. 12th.
Doors open at 3 o'clock,
Performance at 4 Sharp.

CHILDREN HALF PRICE TO ALL PARTS OF THE CIRCUS TO MATINEES ONLY.

N.B.—All Matinee Performances are exactly the same as the Night ones, nothing Curtailed.

Booking at SOUNDY & Co.

N.B.—Soldiers and Sailors in Uniform Half-price to the One and Two Rupee Seats.

N. B.—SPECIAL TRAMS will RUN after the Performance, from Grant Road Terminus to all parts of Bombay.

For prices and further particulars see daily Handbills.

Madame HARMSTON-LOVE, Proprietress.
Col. BOB LOVE, Manager.
R. ALTON, Agent.

CITY OF BOMBAY BUILDINGS Co., Ld.

NOVELTY CINEMATOGRAPH,

AT THE

NOVELTY THEATRE.

GRAND OPENING

SATURDAY, 12TH FEBRUARY 1910.

MOST UP-TO-DATE LIVING PICTURE SHOW EXTANT IN LUXURIOUS COMFORT

WORLD'S BEST FILMS.

DON'T MISS THE SPECIALLY SELECTED OPENING PROGRAMME OF "STAR" FILM.

WATCH THIS COLUMN FOR LATEST SUBJECTS FROM EUROPE AND AMERICA.

AL FRESCO

ENTERTAINMENT IN BRILLIANTLY ILLUMINATED GROUNDS.

FIRST CLASS BUFFET.

PERFORMANCES 6-30 to 7-30, 8-30 to 9-30, 10 to 11 p. m. daily.

PRICES, Rs. 2, 1, 8 and 4 annas; Special boxes to seat 6, Rs. 10. Seats reserved on application at the ticket office between 5 to 10 p. m.

LOOK OUT
FOR SATURDAY'S PROGRAMME
OF
UNRIVALLED AND STARTLING PICTURES.

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

TO-NIGHT,
WE PRESENT

NAPOLEON,

A Magnificent series of Military tableaux shewing the life and battles of this Great French General.

TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL.
FULL STRING BAND in attendance.

GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT,

TOWN-HALL.

FEBRUARY 19th, at 9-30 P.M.
IN AID OF THE
INDO-BRITISH INSTITUTION.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN AMATEURS.

MILITARY BAND.

ADMISSION, RUPEE ONE.

Tickets at Messrs. SOUNDY AND COMPANY where tables can be reserved at an extra charge of Re. 1 per table, to accommodate four Chairs.

ROLLED STEEL BEAMS

BRITISH & CONTINENTAL MANUFACTURE.

5.000 TONS { STEEL BEAMS / STEEL ANGLES / STEEL TEES / CAST-IRON PIPES

KEPT IN STOCK IN BOMBAY

Prices quoted on receipt of specification for Delivery at any Railway Station or Sea Port in India.

GEO. SERVICE & CO.,
King's Building, Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

AMUSEMENTS.

SKATING RINK.

A GRAND FANCY DRESS CARNIVAL

SATURDAY, 12TH FEBRUARY 1910.
Positively the very last Night.

LADIES' PRIZES.

1st—FOR THE MOST EFFECTIVE DRESS.
A Solid Silver Handle for Sunshade.
2nd—FOR MOST ORIGINAL COSTUME.
A Cut Glass Silver top Scent bottle.
3rd—FOR LEAST EXPENSIVE BUT MOST EFFECTIVE DRESS.
A Ladies' Neck Chain.
4th—FOR THE BEST DRESSED GIRL UNDER 14 YEARS OF AGE.
A Silver top Toilet bottle.

GENTLEMEN'S PRIZES.

1st—FOR THE MOST ORIGINAL COSTUME.
A case of one dozen bottles of John Dewar's White Label Whisky, presented by Messrs. Latham and Co.
2nd—FOR THE MOST GROTESQUE COSTUME.
3rd—FOR THE BEST DRESSED BOY UNDER 14 YEARS OF AGE.
A leather covered Writing Case.

The management reserve the right to refuse admittance to anyone with a dress objectionable, or dangerous to Skaters.

Take Tickets early to avoid crush at the doors.

Admission, including use of Skates,
RUPEES TWO.

A few Special Reserved Front Seats at Re. 1 Extra.
Season, Monthly or Book Tickets not Admissable.

Special Tickets for the Carnival can be had at SOUNDY & Co. & at the RINK.

INSURANCES.

THE ORIENTAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1874.

FUNDS OVER RS. 3,50,00,000

INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

LOW PREMIUMS.

GENEROUS CONDITIONS.

PROMPT PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.

ECONOMICAL MANAGEMENT.

For Prospectus, containing all particulars, apply to

R. PATERSON BROWN,
MANAGER, BOMBAY.

THE DEMAND FOR "STANDARD" POLICIES

EVERY YEAR, since 1865, the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000. Sums Assured PER ANNUM, a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

CLAIMS PAID £26,800,000
ACCUMULATED FUNDS £12,250,000
ANNUAL REVENUE ....£ 1,500,000

NEW SCHEMES.

DOUBLE ENDOWMENTS.—At Home Rates giving a Bonus of 100 per cent. on survival.

CHILDREN'S ENDOWMENTS.—Payable at any age from 14 to 21 with return of all premiums in event of death.

For full information apply to

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary,
Bombay Branch.

BINNY & Co., Ld.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

CENTENARY 1809-1909.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

CHIEF OFFICES:
EDINBURGH: 64, Prince's Street.
LONDON: 61 Threadneedle Street.

Total Funds Exceed £18,322,000
Total Revenue for 1907 Exceeded £ 4,000,000

The sum of over ONE MILLION STERLING was divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1905, yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £1-8-0 per cent per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.

POLICIES in some cases have been MORE THAN DOUBLED in amount by the addition of BONUSES.

NEW SCHEME.

Double Endowment Assurance in India at English Rates. Full particulars on application.

For latest PROSPECTUS and Proposal Forms apply to

Messrs. KING KING & Co.,
Secretaries,
NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.,
KING'S BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

REDUCED RATES.

GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.

RESULTS FOR 1908.

New Policies issued (net)	...5,890 for	£ 1,819,377
New Premiums (1908)	...	„ 81,349
Annual Income	...	„ 1,406,762
Assets	...	„ 10,038,723

CALL FOR 1908 PROSPECTUS.

WORLD WIDE POLICIES.

Indian Lives at European Rates.

Assurances with or without Medical Examination, Old Age Pensions, Children's Endowments, &c., &c.

Apply—

CROFT MODY & CO.,
CHIEF AGENTS FOR India, Burma and Ceylon,
BOMBAY.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Chuckla No. 6, First Class Furniture on Sale or Hire, inspection respectfully invited.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisement for Clerks, Servants, &c., Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Not exceeding three lines, Re. 1. Each succeeding line, annas 8. Minimum charge Re. 1.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

YOUR PIANO.—Does it need TUNING or REPAIRING? We place the services of a thoroughly Competent Workman at your disposal. Our charges are MODERATE, and whatever we do for your Instrument, we guarantee that it will be done as well as it is possible.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., AGENTS for the world-known "Bluthner" Pianos, Bombay and Poona.

REPAIRS OF Rs. 1-8 within 25 years. I take this opportunity to tell you that Singer's Sewing Machine, which purchased 25 years ago, has required only Rs. 1-8 for repairs, and it is still going strong of all parts.—I. R. Gardener, 10, Forbes Street, Bombay.

WANTED a SECOND-HAND MOTOR CAR, 2 or 4 cylinders. Apply with full particulars to Box No. 286, care of this Paper.

WANTED.—JOB COMPOSITORS. Apply GENERAL MANAGER, "Bombay Gazette" Press, Green Street, Fort.

WHERE TO STORE YOUR THINGS? With LUARD BARRINGTON and Co., the reliable European Agency for domestic wants, 109, Hornby Road, Bombay.

RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, near Moos Buildings. Give it a trial and you will never regret your visit. Board and Residence, Rs. 2 and 3 per day. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Splendid Bars, Brand-new Billiard Tables. Dinner, Rs. 1-4-0; Tiffin, Re. 1-0-0; Breakfast, As. 12. Dinner served till late hours.

PHOTOGRAPHY.—Complete set of Photography for sale, comprising latest ½ size Brass-bound Camera with Dalmyer's Iris Lens, 3 Dark Slides, Back Ground, Dark Room, Printing frames, Dishes, Focussing Glass, &c. In fact quite a complete set with chemicals and plates. Apply to No. 100, care of this Paper.

EXCHANGE TABLES.—NEW EDITION, revised and enlarged. Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling. Advancing by 32nds from 1s. 3⅜d. to 1s. 4 31/32d. Also includes Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal—Values—Due Dates. Price Rs. 3. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—A Selection of Leading Cases. By W. E. H. Re. 1. Apply Box No. 404, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.—Proxy and Transfer Forms at Two Annas each. Special Quotations for large quantities with name of Company included. Apply at THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

FOR SALE,—2 Printing Presses, 2 Cutting Machines and Lithographing Machines, all at very low prices, to make room for other machineries. Apply to this Office.

ROUNDABOUT BOMBAY. By James Douglas. Rs. 5. Apply Box No. 408, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.—By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey." Bombay to the Bosphorous. Two Volumes. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 10. Apply Box No. 4, 9, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

GUARANTEE.—"Giras and Guarantee." A Collection of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta, and their Guaranteed Rights. By L. P. Parekh. Rs. 6. Apply Box No. 405, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

DO YOU WANT A FLAT, BUNGALOW or OFFICE? We can suit you at once. Ours is a reliable European Agency.—LUARD BARRINGTON and Co., 109, Hornby Road, Bombay.

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Electric Printing Works, 2 Green Street, Fort.

"THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to enquirers at the office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette, Limited, 2 Green Street, Fort, behind the Bank of Bombay.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at No. 2 GREEN STREET, behind the Bank of Bombay, where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is therefore able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotation given for all sorts of Printing Work, Binding, Stationery, etc.

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," when available, are supplied at the following special Prices:—If of a date over one and within 3 months, 8 annas a copy; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee per copy; over 12 months old, an additional rupee for each year; and whenever a search is necessary, an additional fee of Rs. 2 must be paid in advance.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8, Gold, Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE HOME FOR THE AGED.

HUGHES TOWN ROAD,
(Near the Station),
SECUNDERABAD.

THIS INSTITUTION receives the Aged and Infirm Poor of both sexes, irrespective of Class, Caste, or Creed.

The Sisters Feed, Nurse, and Clothe their Poor and attend to all their wants.

☞ The Home is supported entirely by Voluntary Contributions.

NOTICE.

MRS. JAMES LEASK (formerly of Bombay) having REMOVED from Edinburgh to "Elmswood," 62, Crystal Palace, Park Road, Sydenham, London, S. E., will be glad to TAKE ENTIRE CHARGE of and Superintend the Education of CHILDREN whose parents are in India and abroad. For Particulars apply "Bombay Gazette Office."

NOTICE.

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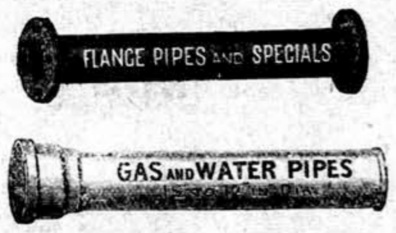

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BREAD BAKED TWICE A DAY.

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Cabin and Crew Biscuits.

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STANDING REPUTATION

OVER 37 YEARS.

TRIAL ORDERS SOLICITED.

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DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON, February 8.

Consols 2 1/2 per cent. ...	... 81 15-16—1/16
Exchange on London at Paris Fcs ...	25·18 —0-1/2
Rentes 3 per cent. ...	... 99 unchgd
Berlin Cheques on London.	... 20·48+0-1-2
Bar Silver Spot... ...	... 23 11-16—1-16
Do. 2 months hence, ...	... 23 3/4 unchgd
Closing Tone of Silver—Dull.	
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent.	... 62 7/8+1-16
Exchange on India 30 days' sight (Bank buying rate). ...	...1-3-14 1/2unchgd
Discount Bank of England Rate 3 1/2 per cent. since 20th January.	
3 1/2 per cent. Indian Stock (Sterling Loan) ...	... 96 1/4 unchgd
Discount Bank Bills 3 months' sight ...	2 3/8—1/8
Do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight ...	2 3/8—1/8
Do. Fine Trade Bills 3 months...	3—1/8
Do. Fine Trade Bills 6 months...	3 1/4 unchgd
Bar Gold (per oz.) ...	... 77·9 unchgd
Interest day to-day loans ...	... 1 1-2—1-8
Do. of day market loans	.. 1 7-8unchgd

MANCHESTER, February 8.

COTTON.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool ...	10,000
Do. do. called	4,000
Do Day's Sales on Spot and for Exp	1,000
Do. Day's Sales of East Indian ...	100
Do. Day's Imports... ...	1,000
Tone of Liverpool Cotton Spot. Moderate demand,	steady
Do. of Liverpool Cotton Futures ...	Easier
Do. of Liverpool Cotton East Indian...	Quiet.
Tone of Manchester Market... ...	Firm.
Mid-Americans	8·07—7
Egyptian F. G. F.	14 3/8unchgd

Cotton Delivery	F.-M.	M.-A.	A.-M.	M.-J.	J.-J.
Mid Uplands	7·76	7·78	7·77	7·76	7·73
G. O. C.	—13	—13	—11	—11	—12

	J.-A.	A.-S.	S.-O.	O.-N.
Liverpool	7·70	7·39	6·98	6·76
	—11	—11	—9	—10

Grey Shirtings.	41/42 in.	8·2 1-2
Do.	44 in.	8·7 1-2
White Shirtings	40/41 in.	9·4 1-2
Do. Nainsook	43 in.	6/3

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

LONDON, February 8.

Good Khandeish	... 6 4-32
F G Khandeish...	... 6 8-32

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, February 8.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports ...	16,000
Do. Last year	41,000
Do. Exports to Great Britain... ...	......
Do. Exports to Continent	3,000

Futures at New York .... Mar. 14·65—31 } Declined owing to unfavourable cables

Do. at New York .... May 14·75—30 }

Spot Cotton at New York ...	15-15—20
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	8 11/16 unchgd
Demand Bills	4·85 3-4 unchgd
Silver Commercial Bars ...	51 3/8 —1-8
Spot Cotton at New Orleans ...	Holiday.
Tone of Spot Cotton	
Futures at New Orleans ...	
Do. at New Orleans ...	

LINSEED.

LONDON, February 8.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata) 54 1/2
,, ,, months, Feb.-March.
,, ,, Ports, Antwerp.
,, ,, Buyers, sellers, &c., Value.

WHEAT.

LONDON, February 8.

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Barletta Russo 62 1/2 lbs 37 5/8
Months—Feb.-March.
Buyers, etc.—Sellers.
Tone—Easier.

AUSTRALIAN.

Linseed—Bombay, per 416 lbs. ex-ship... 57 3/4
Do. Months—April-May.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.
Do. Whether Buyers or Sellers, etc.—Sellers.
Tone—Steady.
Rapeseed—Brown Cawnpore 40 3-4
Do. Months—Apr.-May.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.
Do. Whether Buyers or Sellers, etc.—Sellers.
Tone—Quiet.
Wheat Choice White Karachi, per 492lbs C.I.F. 41 1/2
Do. Months—Jan.-Feb.
Do. Name of Ports—London.
Do. Whether Buyers, or Sellers, etc.—Sellers.
Tone—Dull.
Wheat F. A. Q. Red Karachi, per 492 lbs C.I F. 41
Do. Months—Jan.-Feb.
Do. Name of Ports—London.
Do. Whether Buyers, or Sellers, etc —Sellers.
Tone—Dull.

RUBBER.

Para Rubber 8

METAL.

Copper Braziers ...	...£ 70 0
Yellow Metal	...£ 6 1/8

ARRIVALS.

"South Vilfe", "Amatongu".

BOMBAY, February 9.

EXCHANGE.

The opening tone of the market remained firm at 1s. 4 1-32d. for T. T., 1s. 4 1-16d. for Demand and 1s. 4 7-32d. for 3 months' sight credits. T. T. was available up till April next at 1s. 4 1-16d. and we learn that very little business has been done. 3 months' sight Credits are rather scarce and the Banks seem disinclined to do business under 1s. 4 1-4d. To-day being Council Bills day the Banks closed earlier than usual.

We quote:—

T. T. on London	1s. 4 1/16d.
Demand do.	1s. 4 1-16d.
3 m/s credits on London	1s. 4 7/32d. to 1s. 4 1/4d.
Demand France... ...	168 1/2
3 m/s credit ,, ...	170 1/2
Demand Marks	136 3/4
3 m/s credit ,, ...	138 3/4
30 d/s. Hongkong	129 1/4
,, Shanghai	172 1/2
,, Japan	150

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

Government Paper market has remained unchanged at 93-14 for the whole day for ready and settlement with small business passing.

BULLION.

Bar Silver in London was down by 1-16 at 23 11-16 for ready, and forward remained unchanged at 23 3-4. New York was also declined by 1-8 at 51.

Local market in gold remained quiet but steady. Up-country and local demand was very poor and prices fluctuated by 1-4 to 1-2 anna. Enquiry for sovereigns was poor and prices declined by half an anna.

Silver market locally opened at Rs. 62-10. Private advices received from home reported "Dull," hence the opening tone of the market was quiet and prices declined by an anna but in the evening Bulls were in the market and prices were put up to Rs. 62-13. The tone of the market is unsteady and prices fluctuated by 2 to 4 annas. Business of 150 to 175 slabs was done.

We quote:—

GOLD.

	Rs.	a.	p
97 touch Fakirsett...	23	7	0
97 touch	23	9	0
National Bank	24	0	2
Chartered Bank	23	15	6
Sovereigns Shield	15	3	0
Do Dragon	15	0	0
Australian	24	0	0

SILVER.

	Rs.	a.	p.
17 1/2 Penny	62	14	0
17 Penny ready	62	13	0
Local per tola	0	10	3
First Settlement	62	13	0
Second ,, ...	63	1	0

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

Linseed :—Steady. Home prices were up by 3-8. There being a fair demand prices went up by half to one anna.

Rapeseed :— } Wheat :— } Dull. Home prices declined by 1-4. Very little enquiry in the local market and rates were down by an anna.

Mowraseed :— } Castorseed — } Gingellyseed :— } There being a fair demand market remained steady.

Poppyseed :—No enquiry for ready and there were sellers for forward. Prices declined by an anna.

Cottonseed :—Very little is passing and rate remain unchanged.

Description.	Rate.
Linseed, Bold ...	...Rs. ......
Linseed, Small ...	... ,, 9 11 to 9 12
RAPESEED—	
Brown Cawnpore ...	...Rs. 6 6
Yellow do. ...	... ,, 6 7
Do. Gujarat ...	... ,, 7 5
Poppyseed ...	... ,, 9 10
Castorseed ...	... ,, 33 to 34
Mowraseed... ...	... ,, 6 6
Maize	... ,, 22 to 23
Groundnuts ...	... ,, 39 to 41
Mustardseed ...	... ,, 80 to 85
Gingellyseed ...	... ,, 36 to 45
Khandesh Howri ...	,, 43 to 44
Gulburga do. ...	
Kulbur do. ...	
Itarsi do. ...	
White Gin, Bold 95/15	,, 41 to 43
Do. do do 85/15	
Do. do. do. 75/25...	
Do. Mixed 50/50...	
Do. Gin, Small 50/50...	,, 39 to 40
Do. do. 85/15...	
Gin, Black Beaver ...	,, 37 to 38
Do. do. Gadag ...	
Gin Red Khandwa ...	,, 42 to 43
Do. Meggi ...	
Do. Yellow Hinganghat	,, 47 to 50 8
Do. do. Secunderabad	
Do. do. Gujarat	
Do. Black Kutni ...	,, 36 to 37
Do. Ahmedabad... ...	
WHEAT—	
Choice Pissi ...	,, 36 to 41
Club No. 1 ...	
Delhi 70/30 ...	
Hard Red... ...	... ,, 32 to 36

Summary of Daily Arrivals of Wheat and Seeds by rail and sea during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m., on Tuesday, 8th February:—

Wheat	4,608	cwts
Linseed	2,649	,,
Rape, Rai and Mustardseed ...	4,256	,,
Gingellyseed	29,589	,,
Poppyseed...	126	,,
Groundnuts	2,462	,,
Castorseed...	3,061	,,
Rice	5,455	,,
Myrabollams	14,701	,,
Cottonseed...	69,255	,,
Mowraseed...	282	,,
Gram	886	,,
Joowar	3,633	,,
Maize	2,803	,,

LOCAL YARN.

There is a good enquiry from Hongkong for the known chops, as Chinese merchants hold very little stock in hand. We learn of the following sales made to-day.

Bales.		No.
200	Hongkong Mills...	10s at 6·6
200	Crown ,, ...	10s at 6·8
200	Indo-China Mills.	12s at 6·13
200	Do ...	10s at 6·10
500	Assur Virjee Mills	10s at 6·10
300	Textile Mills ...	10s at 6·11 1-2
200	David Mills ...	10s at 6·10 1-2

BANKS.

Bombay	1,460
India	65
Indian Specie	53

MILLS.

Davids	368 3-4
Manockji Petit	3,330
New Great Eastern	180

PRESSES.

New Mofussil	780

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay E. S. T. C. Pref. ...	154
Bombay Steam Navigation Ord	308 3/4 C. D.
Colaba Land & Mill	1,115
Shivrajpur Mining Syndicate...	20

RAILWAYS.

Ahmedabad-Dholka	120
Ahmedabad-Prantej	615
Amritsar-Patti	125
Tapti-Valley	450

COTTON.

Liverpool being down by 7 points and New York by 20, Good Broach opened in the morning at Rs. 317 and fine Broach at Rs. 337 at which rates business was done. The opener received in the evening was 2 to 3 points down, prices locally remained firm and good Broach closed at Rs. 320, 321 and fine at Rs. 339. Very limited business has been done in forwards and market remained firm.

We learn of the following purchases made to-day:—

Bales.			Rs.
100	Khandeish	...Japan Cotton TradgCo	272
200	Dhamangaon	... do ...	289
200	Bengal	...Gaddum & Co ...	267
100	do	...Colaba Land Mills ...	235
100	Nagur (water damaged ...	do ...	270
100	Bengal	...Gold Mohur Mill ...	235
200	Yeotmal (water (damaged)	...Cooria Mills ...	250
100	Bengal	...Finlay Muir & Co ...	254
100	Meerey ...	do ...	320
200	Khandeish (water damaged).	do ...	260
100	Parbani (Inferior).	...Volkart Bros ...	303
100	Amraoti	...Glade & Co ...	287
100	Barsee	...Currimbhoy Mill ...	615
200	Methia ...	do ...	265

We quote:—

Bengal Hand Gin. Fine ...	261	Ready.
,, F. Good ...	251	,,
Bengal Machine Gin. Fine ...	293	,,
,, F. Good ...	260	,,
Sind Punjab Fine ...	271	,,
,, F. Good ...	258	,,
Khandesh Fine ...	275	,,
,, F. Good ...	270	,,
Amraoti Fine ...	286	,,
,, ,, F. Good ...	278	,,
Akola Khangaum Fine ...	287	,,
,, F. Good ...	279	,,
Dhamangaon Poolgaon Fine ...	296	,,
,, F. Good ...	288	,,
Yeotmal Fine ...	303	,,
,, F. Good ...	295	,,
Nagpore Fine ...	309	,,
,, F. Good ...	301	,,
Wardha Hinganghat Fine ...	310	,,
,, F. Good ...	302	,,
Methia Fine ...	274	,,
,, F. Good ...	269	,,
Broach Gin Good ...	326	Mar.
,, Fine ...	339	,,
Sawginned Dharwar Good ...	320	A.-M.
Coompta Ginned Good ...	325	,,
Westerns ,, ,, ...	306	,,

Daily arrivals of Cotton by rail and sea during 48 hours ending at 6 p.m. on Tuesday, 8th Feb:—

Khandesh	4,926	Bales.
Central India	1,659	,,
Barsi and Nagur	4,014	,,
Berar	4,924	,,
Central Provinces	2,777	,,
Oomras...	18,310	,,
Dholera	2,130	,,
Broach...	1,404	,,
Coompta and Dharwar ...	108	,,
Bengals (N. W. P.)	2,176	,,
Bengals (Rajputana)	374	,,
Sind	736	,,
Total ...	35,232	Bales.

LIVERPOOL, February 9.

Opening Tone and Prices

Opening Tone	Easier.
Estimated Sales	10,000
Total Imports	5,000
Future Delivery Prices:—	
Feb.—Mar.	7·76—2
Mar.—Apr.	7·76—2
Apr.—May.	7·75—2
May—June	7·73—3
June—July	7 70—3
July—Aug.	7·68—2
Aug.—Sept.	7·37—2
Sept.—Oct.	6·95—3
Oct.—Nov.	6·74—2

FREIGHT.

Ports.	Seed.	Cotton.
Antwerp	16 6	... 16 6
Dunkirk	17 0	... 17 6
Havre	16 6	... 17 6
Hull	16 6	... .
Liverpool	16 6	... 17 0
Marseilles	16 6	... 17 0
Genoa	16 6	... 17 6
London...	16 6	....
Hamburg	16 6	... 17 6
Venice	17 6	... 18 6
Open Ports	March	... 16 3
Do.	...April-May	... 16 0

Rates are unchanged. Market steady. Nothing fresh.

METALS.

Being "Amwas" day market was closed yesterday. London market in copper has further declined and price is £70.

We quote:—

		lbs.	
Copper Braziers 4×4		21 28 35 42 56 66 70 77 84	Rs.56 6
Yellow Metal Sheets		21 28 35 42 49 56	Rs.45 6
Tin Ingots.		...	,, 39 14
Spelter	S M M M J G	...	,, 19 6
Georgshutte		...	,, 22 12
Copper Ingots	K S	...	,, 50 0
Copper Sheathings		...lbs. 8, 10, 12, 14	,, 62
Yellow Metal Sheathings		lbs. 14, 16 10, 12	,, 48

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Tuesday, February 8.

GOLD.

No. of Packages.	Bullions	Coin. Sovs.and half Sovs.	Other coin.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
3 Bundles ...	...	1,110	1,890
5 do ...	...	3,900	1,575
7 Packages...	...	51,360	37,651

SILVER.

No. of Packages	Bullion.	Coin. Govt. of India Rs.	Other coin.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
3 Bundles ...	...	5,500	...
2 do ...	...	4,000	...
5 do ...	...	10,325	...
6 do ...	...	10,000	...
7 Packages...	...	4,331	...

Importers.	Vessels.	From.
E. Hayim & Co... ...	Kasara	Busreh
M. Mackenzie & Co ...	do	do
Aboody Menashe Meer ...	do	do
National Bank of India Ltd	Goalpara	Linga
Sundry Importers ...	Mohammadi	Jeddah

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY by rail on 7th Feb. 1910.

By	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway ...	104	118,306
B. B. & C. I. Railway...	114	133,086

DAILY EXPORTS—FEBRUARY 9.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Castalia s—550 bales cotton Ralli Bros; 40 bales wool B Hurbham; 25 bales wool The Bombay and Co; 2 cases tea Towner and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Delhi s—79 bales skins W and A Graham and Co; 10 bales skins R Moloobhoy 2 bales cotton J A Begbie and Co; 50 bales hemp F Khoobchand, 2 bales carpets S J Tellary and Co; 2 bales carpets G P Stavirids and Co; 15 cwts myrabolams E Oomersey, 1,540 cwts mussoor Ralli Bros; 60 cwts fishmaws D Dhunji and Co 3-4 cwt tortoise shell K N Mianee and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Castalia s—5 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

FOR NEW YORK.

Hidalgo s—357 cwts myrabolams W Bechar.

FOR ROTTERDAM

Delhi s—2 cwts mica C X and Co.

FOR HULL,

Francoma s—12,000 cwts cottonseed W Bechar 2600 cwts cottonseed H Jaitha and Co; 2,000 cwts cottonseed C Morarji; 7,987 cwts cottonseed L Pragji; 5,000 cwts cottonseed and 541 cwts castorseed G Bhimji 24,000 cwts castorseed 1,999 cwts groundnuts and 115 bales cotton Ralli Bros, 39,687 cwts cottonseed A Khimji.

Hidalgo s—200 cwts red ochre Shaw Wallace and Co; 599 cwts cottonseed W Bechar.

FOR ANTWERP.

Chanda s—500 tons manganese ore Shaw Wallace and Co; 1,520 bales cotton Volkart Bros.

Braziliana s.—468 bales cotton Ralli Bros; 167 bales hemp P Bhimji; 78 bales hemp R Reeve and Co; 3,958 cwts teelseed Warman and Co; 110 bales cotton E Spinner and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Trautenfels s—220 bales cotton Gaddum and Co.

FOR GENOA.

R Rubattino s—210 bales cotton E Spinner and Co; 1,000 cwts linseed Volkert Bros.

Countess Warwick s—200 bales cotton A Moritz and Co; 3,199 cwts teelseed Ralli Bros; 2,000 cwts linseed Killick Nixon and Co.

FOR NAPLES.

R Rubattino s—50 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 50 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

FOR ODESSA.

Bregenz s—300 cwts olibanum, R Damji and Co.

FOR TRIESTE

Bregenz s—565 bales cotton and 7,998 cwts teelseed Ralli Bros.

FOR VENICE.

Brengenz s—200 bales cotton and 2,500 cwts castorseed Ralli Bros.

FOR BOURGAS.

R Rubattino s—10 bales twist, D Sassoon and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Macedonia s—123 cases opium, P and O S N and Co; 213 cwts raisins, D Passoo and Co.

Capri s—75 cwts sharkfins, A Allarakhia and Co; 51 cwts sharkfins K N Mianee and Co; 87 1-2 cwts sharkfins, J Joomabhoy and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Capri s—600 bales twist, C Bhawanidas.

Devanha s—300 bales cotton, M B Kaisha.

Macedonia s—2 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

FOR KOBE.

Capri s—1,167 bales cotton, M B Kaisha; 29 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 200 bales cotton, Vacha Ghandi and Sons; 100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 100 bales cotton, H Geculdas and Co.

Tosa Maru s—100 bales cotton, M B Kaisha 1 bale cotton Glazebrook and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Tosa Maru s—47 cwt gum, M Framji.

FOR MOJI.

Capri s—200 bales cotton H Geculdas and Co.

FOR OSAKA.

Capri s—725 bales cotton M B Khisha; 100 bales cotton, Vacha Ghandi and Sons.

EXPORT MANIFEST.

S S Nippon, 4014 tons, Captain E Tarabochia, sailed for China on 29th day of January with 3,263 bales twist 13,604 bales cotton and the following cargo:—

FOR SHANGHAI.

1,300 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 500 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons; 400 bales twist, E D Sasson and Co; 1,918 bales twist, D Sassoon and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

704 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 412 bales twist, E D Sasoon and Co; 533 bales twist, D Sassoon and Co; 1,000 baskets onions, R E Dadachanji.

FOR KOBE.

100 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 300 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

200 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 300 bales cotton, Glazebrook and Co; 300 bales cotton, M B Kaisha; 300 bales cotton, The Japan Cotton Trading and Co.

FOR PENANG.

1,000 baskets onions, R E Dadachanji.

FOR SINGAPORE.

2,000 baskets onions, R E Dadachanji; 71 bales twist, D Sassoon and Co; 30 bales twist, L A Berkarambi and Co.

S S Iran, 4066 tons, Captain T B Peabody, sailed for China, on 1st day of February with 34,955 bales cotton and the following cargo:—

FOR KOBE.

43 bales cotton R P Nanavati and Co; 2,900 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 2,011 bales cotton, R D Master and Co; 300 bales cotton, H Geculdas and Co; 2,000 bales cotton, S J David and Co; 100 bales cotton H N Madraswalla and Co; 500 bales cotton, D D Curranee and Co; 265 bales cotton, G Dossa and Co; 160 bales cotton, B Shamji and Co; 860 bales cotton, Vatcha Ghandi and Sons; 6,675 bales cotton, M B Kaisha; 506 bales cotton, Tata Sons and Co; 1,000 bales cotton, C Ebrahim and Co; 409 bales cotton, Glazebrook and Co; 2,100 bales cotton, The Japan Cotton, Trading Co; 900 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 2481 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

667 bales cotton, H N Madraswalla and Co; 400 bales cotton, M B Kaisha; 100 bales cotton, Glazebrook and Co; 800 bales cotton, the Japan Cotton Trading Co; 200 bales cotton, Vatchaghandi and Sons; 419 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR OSAKA.

100 bales cotton A Blaschek and Co; 200 bales cotton, D D Curranee and Co; 1247 bales cotton H N Madraswalla and Co; 700 bales cotton, H Geculdas and Co; 974 bales cotton R D Master and Co; 1125 bales cotton M B Kaisha, 2500 bales cotton The Japan Cotton Trading Co 300 bales cotton, B Shamji and Co; 500 bales cotton, Tata Sons and Co; 1,100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 542 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

IMPORT.

S S Goulpara 1,358 tons, Captain T B H Whytehand arrived in harbour on Tuesday from Persian Gulf and Karachi with the following cargo:—

FROM DUBAI.

25 specie, 2 pearls, 1 shell.

FROM MAHMERA.

493 almonds.

FROM KOWEIT.

14 specie, 11 wool.

FROM BAHRIN.

16 specie, 1 pearl.

FROM LINGA.

26 specie.

FROM BUNDER ABBAS.

1 specie, 31 attare. 6 plums, 67 wool, 14 rose buds, 23 shahjeera, 7 assafotida, 30 maderroots, 123 raisins, 159 almonds, 2 skins 1 drydates, 19 pistaseed.

FROM MUSCAT.

674 drydates, 7 sharkfins, 15 cotton, 9 mother-of-pearl shells, 2 specie, 1 pearl.

FROM CHARBER.

2 fishmaws.

FROM PASNI.

2 fishmaws.

S S Clan Lindsay 2,499 tons Captain W Harris arrived in harbour on Tuesday from Liverpool with the following cargo:—

272 twist, 550 wine spirits, 1,198 whisky, 50 corn flour, 40 salt, 1,917 paint, 15 coal tar, 101 coal pitch, 21 printing ink, 173 ale, 70 borax, 10,000 bricks, 333 confection, 6 umbrella, 191 old newspapers, 773 bottles. 1,265 buckets, 2,303 soap, 11 dry red buds, 287 papers, 10 silk yarn, 45 turpentine, 68 salamoniac, 249 window glass, 150 slates, 98 copper rods, 312 oil, 521 soda, 52 tallow, 240 sago flour, 90 cigarettes, 36 tabacco and cigaratter, 65 tinplates, 1,253 cottons.

THE BANK OF BURMA.

The following is the Report of the Directors of the Bank of Burma, Limited, to 31st December, 1909:—

	Rs.	A.	P.
The net profit of the year, including Rs. 9429 15 9 carried forward from 31st December, 1908 and after paying all expenses, &c., amounts to ...	2,99,864	4	7
An *ad interim* dividend at the rate of 7 per cent per annum, (free of income-tax) was paid for the half-year ended 30th June, 1909 absorbing ...	46,825	8	0
An amount was placed to Reserve Fund	50,000	0	0
The Directors now recommend a further dividened at the rate of 7 per cent per annum (free of income-tax) absorbing	61,687	8	0
To place to Reserve Fund	1,20,000	0	0
To carry forward	21,351	4	7
	2,99,864	4	7

The affairs of the Bank continue in a satisfactory state and the Directors are glad to report a continued in crease under all headings.

The Working Capital of the Bank has, during the year, increased from Rs. 57,18,624 to Rs. 112,35,207.

The Reserve Fund has, by the addition of Rs.1,70,000 made during the year, been increased to Rs. 3,00,000.

Your Directors and Management have during the latter part of the year suffered much anxiety on account of the case against the late Branch Manager at Madras. At this juncture and while the case is still Sub-Judice they very reluctantly must refrain from commenting upon it, beyond making a Statement to the effect that the amount drawn by the late Manager from the Cash Balance was realized immediately by the sale of his Securities held at Head Office and the Bank has therefore not suffered any monetary loss thereby.

This unfortunate affair has not been an unmixed evil, in that it has led to the introduction of the most stringent checks and control over Branch business that cannot but make for increased development and security.

The Directors feel certain that the Shareholders will be gratified at the eminently satisfactory results of the working of the Bank for the past six months.

The Statement of Progress shows that since the 15th November, 1904 the Security for Depositors has increased from Rs. 5,03,206 to Rs. 23,23,351.

HARMSTON'S CIRCUS.

The Grand Western Handicap.

The Harmston's Circus, it is gratifying to notice, had a successful Matinee yesterday and the usual evening performance had drawn a large audience. The special tram-cars which start from the Grant Road tram terminus carried a large crowd to various parts of the city and the public are taking the advantage fully. The trophies for the Jockey and trainer of the winner of the Grand Western Handicap which will be publicly awarded at the Circus pavilion on the evening of the 14th instant, is now on show at the Circus Tent. The next Matinee will be on Saturday afternoon at 4 o'clock.

TRANSVAAL RELIEF FUND.

The following is a list of further contributions to the Transvaal Indian Relief Fund started by Mrs. Jamnabai Nagindas Sakkai, on behalf of Hindi women. The subscription list is open for contribution. The Fund is open to Hindi ladies i.e. Indian ladies, including Mahomedan, Parsis etc:—A Bhatia lady sympathiser, Rs. 101; Mr. Runchoddas Vandravandas Patwari, Palanpur Rs. 50; Mr. Narandas Samaldas Patwari, Palanpur Rs. 25; Mr. Hargovandas Nagindas Sonawalla, in memory of Manibai, Rs. 25; Mrs. Aghibai, sister to Asur Virji, Rs. 26; Mrs. Ramangauri Manubhai Rangildas, Rs. 25; Mrs. Manekbai Ruttonsey Mulji, Rs. 15; Mr. Jugmohandas Varjivandas in memory of Kamlabai, Rs. 15; Mrs. Chaturabai Obandulal Vithaldas Rs. 10; Mrs. Balwantrai Narsilal Kanuga, Ahmedabad, Rs. 20; Mrs. Agashe, Ahmedabad, Rs. 10; Mrs. Babubehen Narottamdas Maganlal, Wadnagar, Rs. 15; Mr. Chimanlal Harilalbhai, Parekh, Rs. 10; Mr. Maganlal Shivlal in memory of Bai Ruxminibai Rs. 7; Mrs. Ali Akabar, Mrs. Motigauri Maneklal Mrs. AmritlalDave, Mrs. MithabaiMavji Govindji, A Hindu lady, Mrs. Manibai Tribhuvandas Khusaldas Popat, Mrs. Gulabbai Damodardas Bapuji, Mrs. Tapibai Shivghar Motiwalla, Mrs. Dabholkar, Vakil, Ahmedabad; Mrs. Jadhavrai Hukumatrai, Ahmedabad; Mrs. Maneklal Sakarlal, Ahmedabad; Mrs. Vaikunthrai Ambalal, Ahmedabad; Mrs. Yesnodabai Thakur, Ahmedabad; Mrs. Nagindas Harilal Setalwad, Ahmedabad; A Hindu lady, Ahmedabad; Mrs. Dhirajlal Keshavlal, Ahmedabad; A Hindu lady, Mrs. Kamlabenen, Diwan Bahadur Motilal Lalbhai, Mrs. Kamlagauri, Chunilal Raijiwallas' daughter, Mr. Amritlal Ahmedabad; Mr. Gordhandas, Ahmedabad; each Rs. 5; total Rs. 453.—Miscellaneous collections Rs. 61-6; total Rs. 514-6; Previous contributions already acknowledged in these column up to date total Rs. 1,917-9-0.

Sir Herbert Risley, who has been officiating as Home Member of Council, leaves for England by this week's mail steamer to take up his appointment at the India Office.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The Charge for Announcement of Births, Marriages, Deaths and Memoriam Notices, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for very additional line. Cash strictly in Advance.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

LITTLE—February 2, at Meerut, the wife of J. O. Little, 17th Lancers, of a daughter.

MAYNE—January 31, at Nagpur, C. P., to Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Mayne, a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

CHATTERTON—HAIG—February 3, at St. George's Church, Hoshangabad, C. P., by the Rev. E. A. Hensley, M. A., assisted by the Rev. P. Cullen, M. D., Lilian Agnes, younger daughter of the late Henry Alexander Haig and of Mrs. Haig of 43, Kensington Park, London W, to the Right Reverend Eyre Chatterton, D. D., Bishop of Nagpur.

H. T. BINKS,
UNDERTAKER
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,
Parel Road, Chinchpoogly, Bombay.
TELEPHONE NO. 947.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Elections, Justices' Nominations.
Bombay Standing Committee 3-40 p.m.
Golden Jubilee, B. B. and C I. R. Co.
Musical Festival, Novelty Theatre, 9-30 p. m.
Harmston's Circus, Gowalia Tank 9-30 p. m.
Skating Rink.
Cinematograph.

Maxim: "There is much satisfaction and happiness in all labour that is honest and true."— John Bright.

United Men's Meeting.—The Rev. T. W. Sharpley, M. A., will address the Men's Meeting in the Y. M. C. A Hall, Fort, to-night at 9-15 p.m. Subject "Joseph Soloist, Mr. W. B. Reid."

A Meat-van Engine.—Yesterday at 6 a.m. a Municipal meat-van engine broke down on the Dadar Road while entering the Municipal stables at Bandora. The axle is broken and the engine causes an obstruction in the public street.

Carriage Accident.—Mr. Maneckji Hormusji Majeo, a Parsee merchant was knocked down by a carriage belonging to a Khoja. The wheels passed over his sides fracturing the ribs. He is lying in the G. T. Hospital.

Hindu Sanitarium at Versowa.—The trustees of the late Mr. Bhugwandas Narotumdas, a Kapole Shethia, have, conformably with the deceased's wish, decided to build a sanitarium for high class Hindus at Lanowli, Khandala, or Deolali. They have also decided to build a sanitarium at Versowa for the convenience of those who do not wish to go to distance stations.

Death of a Cotton Merchant.—The death is annonced of Mr. Jamsedji Byramji Presswalla, an enterprising cotton merchant of Broach. In 1865. the deceased took employment in the firm of Messrs. Ritchie Steuart and Co. in Bombay which then owned ginning factories at Broach and Palej. Having left service subsequently, deceased carried on, on his own account, extensive dealings in cotton in which he was very successful. He died at the age of 66.

A Prize Distribution.—A meeting for the distribution of prizes at the Kaikhosru Edalji Bamji Industrial Institution, was held on Monday in the Contractors' Hall of the Anjuman fire-temple, Dhobi Talao. There was a large attendance of Parsi ladies and gentlemen. Lady Dinbai Petit was called to the chair on the motion of Lady Jehangir, seconded by Miss Sherin Manockji Cursetji. Several girls were awarded monthly scholarships out of the surplus that remained from the prize fund. Lady Dinbai Petit, after distributing the prizes, delivered an interesting address, wishing the institution every success in the future. Professor Dhalla and Miss Sherin Maneckji Cursetji also addressed the meeting. The distribution of flowers closed the proceedings.

Congratulations to Sir Dorabji J. Tata.—A meeting of the principal residents of Naosari was held in Luxmon Hall last week to send a congratulatory address to Sir Dorabji J. Tata on the title of Knighthood conferred upon him. The Suba of Naosari, Rao Bahadur Govindbhai Hathibhai, was called to the chair. The chairman said Naosari claimed Sir Dorabji as her own, and therefore they must all feel it was their duty to congratulate him. The Desai Sorabji Muncherji read the address to the meeting, and it was unanimously adopted. A committee was appointed to get a silver casket prepared for the address, and to do everything in connection with its due presentation. The following gentlemen were appointed as deputation to present the address to Sir Dorabji:—Dastur Framji Kaikobudji, Desai Pestonji Khurshedji, Desai Temulji Jamaspji, Dr. Sorabji Pallanji Bamji, Mir Piarrai Saheb, Sha Brijbhucandas Gnellabhai, and Mr. Gulabhai Vussonji Vakil. The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

THE NEW CINEMATOGRAPH.

We welcome any outdoor entertainment in view of the rapid approach of the hot Season before us and the al fresco enclosure attached to the Novelty Theatre has just that seclusion from the more public thoroughfares that will enhance its popularity with those who make use of it while visiting the new Novelty Cinematograph. The grounds are charmingly laid out with plenty of sitting out accommodation and has a smart little bandstand and an attractive buffet. The whole place is electrically lighted in a variety of colours and the other decorations add further brightness to the scene. These are two divisions and the lower priced seats have a separate enclosure and different entrance. From the garden the theatre is entered direct and special arrangements have been made inside for showing the films to the greatest advantage.

Regarding the quality of the entertainment to be provided we understand that the highest class pictures will be exhibited and that the whole range of film producers have been exploited in order to give the best shows possible. Special subjects will be advertised from time to time in these columns, and high excellence maintained always.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 10th February.

Parades for the week. Nos. 1 and 2 Companies.

Saturday the 12th instant—Manning Western Fire Command.

No 1 Company will mann 6" B L C at Mahaluxmi Battery.

No 2 Company will mann 6" B L C at Malabar Battery.

Both Batteries to be reported "Ready for Action" to the F C Western Fire Command by 6 p. m.

Officers Commanding Companies will issue necessary orders to their respective Companies.

To-morrow the 10th inst—Proficiency Class at the B V A Club at 7 p m.

Instructions in Guard Mounting duties for the Proficiency class and recruits in the Town Hall Compound at 9-30 p.m.

Friday the 11th instant at 7 p.m. B V A Club—Lecture on the Automatic Sights, by Captain Davies, I O M. All Members are invited to attend.

Sunday the 13th instant—Practice 6" B L C Nos. 1 and 2 Companies will parade at Mahaluxmi Battery at 10-30 a.m. to carry out Elementary practice.

In connection with Saturday's Parade in manning Western Fire Command.

No 1 and 2 Companies will parade at Grant Road Station at 5 p. m. and proceed to Mahaluxmi and Malabar Forts respectively; cyclists to proceed direct to Fort.

E. P. CUDLIP, Lt., R. A.,
Adjt., B. V. A.

ARRIVALS.

Per s.s. "Egypt," Feb. 11.

The P. and O. S.N. Co.'s Mail steamer "Egypt," commanded by Captain P. R. Summers, R. and R., which is expected to arrive in Bombay on Friday 10 a.m., brings the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Mc Vean, Capt D A & Mrs
Adam, Mr J, Mrs, inft and nurse
Outon, Mr E, Mrs and child
Carter, Miss S
Cotton, Revd B
Hill, Mr B
Thomson, Miss M T
Morgan, Mr J C Mrs and child
Bell, Miss D
Pitt, Mr S
Enders, Revd E A, Mrs, Miss M, Miss G, Master R
Hope, Miss M
Schweffer, Mrs C P, and 2 infants
Bayley, Mr C B
Gibson, Mr G
Coade, Mr C C
Fielding, Miss E C
Madgucker, Mr A D, and Dr V D
Peach, Mr A W H
Nutter, Mr W J
Corcozo, Mr A B
Beggs, Mr J
Langley, Mr J, and Lady L
Robinson, Mrs D
Chaplin's Native Servant, Mrs
Binning, Mr D B
Walsh, Miss D H

FROM MARSEILLES.

Dehne, Mr C G
Adamson, Sir H
Vivian, Capt C A
Rawlins, Major A K
Babington, Mrs S (Jr)
Davidson, Miss
Currie, Mr D and Mrs
Porter, Mrs W K
Brown, Mr C H, Mrs, Miss
Brooks, Mr J C and Mrs
Miles, Mr A M and Mrs
Delaforre, Mr C F and Mrs
Sanderson, Mr P R
Stuart, Mrs V and Maid
Palmer, Col C H
George, Mrs
Doran, Mr E A
Turner, Miss E M
Cogan, Rev H B
Lakin, Mr H H
Urmston, Mr W B
Harbord, Mrs
Watts, Mr T H
Stileman, Mr F
Garrard, Mr S H
Newbigen, Mr C E
Weldon, Mr W and Mrs
Macpherson, Capt R N
Mayfield, Miss
Paul, Mr A E
Brooke, Mr R H and Mrs
Russel, Rev J M
Angus, Mr R J
Dadd, Mr W R
Macdonald, Maj J H
Rosher, Mr F C
Pace, Mr J M
Kells, Mr R
Christie, Mr J
Duff, Lt G
Rasbotham, Capt D A
Hogg, Mr G
Brent, Mr H A W
Reid, Mr A
Newcomen, Col A G
Postvala, Mr J R
Foskett, Mr W D
Gamble, Miss H
Bishop, Miss
Gymble, Mr M
Moir, Mr W
Vandan, Mr A and Mrs
Fachiri, Dr
Green, Mrs H H
Luckhardt, Mr J M
Troggatt, Mr T
Gamble, Mr H
Eure, Mr E V
Talbot, Mr R N
Banerjee, Mr D N
Porter, Mr J E and Mrs
Dawes, Capt
Nath, Mr

FROM BRINDISI.

Johnston, Mr J C R
Hirsch, Mr G A

FROM PORT SAID.

French, Capt R H C
Bowen, Mr J T and Mr J T (Jr)
Cochran, Mr J L
Bowen, Miss L de K and Miss K L
Burgin, Miss E
Huddleston, Mr G R
Shacklian, Mr A

FOR KARACHI.

Wintle, Miss Maud
Henry, Revd W E C
Otway, Miss L T
Henry, Mrs
Stiles, Miss G M
Grebble, Miss M B
Karck, Mr A T
Phillips, Mrs
Hedly, Mrs Miss G

HIGH COURT.—FEB. 10.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Beaman.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

792-09 Payne and Co Jainabai and others vs R D Sethna and others Matubhai J and M and Smetham B and Co.

44-09 Jehangir M and S Danial Manuel Murzello and others vs Joseph Francis Murzello and others Smetham B and Co and Jehangir M and S and Mansukhlal J and H Part heard on 20-1-10.

For Further Directions and Costs on Ag. Commissioner's Report.

698-06 Jamsetji R and D Soonabai Aspandierji Gatta and others vs Pirojbai widow and others Shamrao M and H and Jehangir M and S.

733-08 Pestonji R K and Co Shivnath Asawa vs Rakhabdar Kanaiyalal.

941-09 Bhaishanker K and G Vassonji Sons and Co a firm vs S B Bharucha—Thakurdas and Co.

382-07 M B Chothia Aboo Mahomed Punjami vs Haji Moosa Abba and others Khanderao L and M.

222-07 The A Ghandi Ishwardas Mody a firm vs Dayhbhai Tapidas Raghavaya B and N.

991-09 Chitnis M and M Messrs Katansi Assoria and Co vs The Asiatic Steam Navigation Co Ltd Crawford B and Co.

982-09 Crawford B and Co Henriett Forrians vs Maurice E Bandman J R Patell and Co.

983-09 Thadurdas and Co Motabhoy Mulla Essabhoy a firm vs Thacker Vussanji Pragji Payne and Co.

870-09 J R Patell and Co Mathuradas Goculdas and another vs Joshi Narbadashanker Hurgivan Hiralal and Co.

620-07 Little and Co Ching Zang Zing another vs Gulabchand Hiralal and another.

525-08 Bhaishanker K and G Ravji Varjang a firm vs Pranjivandas another Shroff D and D.

1003-09 Crawford B and Co R D Sethna vs Dayabhai Chotalal Vakil Ardeshir H D and Co and Captain and V.

142-08 In person a pauper Vichardas Guru Jugonathdas vs Narbhedas Sadudas and another In person.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Macleod.)

For Judgment of the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Russell.

828-08 Payne and Co The Punjab National Bank Ltd vs The Mercantile Bank of India Ltd Crawford B and Co.

To Speak to the Minutes of Order.

817-09 Shamrao M and H Bapurao Dowlutrao Sabouke and others vs Rajmal Ratanji Dajshtary F and D.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

608-06 Ardeshir H D and Co. Gopalcharya Sudarshancharya vs R Rathmunacharya Nanu H and Co. Part heard.

262-09 Raghavaya B and N Pandurang V Abhyanker vs Vithal Sayanner Khanderao L and M.

77-07 M B Chothia Baluram Morarka vs Ramrik Ramlal Little and Co Part heard.

For Hearing on Exceptions to Ag Commissioner's Report.

621-07 S A Tyabji Motiram A Kirtikar vs Krishnanath A Kirtiker and others Madhowji K and C and N B Vakil.

Long Causes.

798-09 Khanderao L and Mahomed Haji Jan Mahomed Tyab vs. Noor Mahomed Haji Jan Mahomed Jam R and D Khund L and M S A Tyabji Jeh G and B.

824-09 S J Judah August J Vallis vs John A A Vallis and others Jehangir M and S S J Judah.

890-08 Taybji D and Co Vithoba Narayen Mayekar vs Janbai widow and others Jehangir M and S D J Mantri.

130-01 Payne and Co H H Rana hri Bhawansingji Mahomedsingji vs Charles Harding.

975-09 Edgelow G W and Co Mahomedbhoy Mulji vs N Kessa and others Jehanjir M and S.

897-09 Jehangir M and S Kapurchand Poonamchand and Co a firm vs Aga Forrookshs Pestonji R K and Co.

167-09 Payne and Co Premji Goculdas and others vs Shri Buldeo Mills Ld and Co Mulla and M.

522-09 Payne and Co Premji Goculdas and others vs Shri Buldeo Mills Ld and Co Mulla and M.

920-09 Payne and Co Haji Ahmed Hassan vs Dayabhai Chottalal Vakil and another Ardeshir H D and Co.

976-09 Bhaishanker K and G V P Vaidya vs The London and Lancashire Ass. Co and another Craigie B and C and Madhowji K and C.

The new Sheriff of Madras, Mr. Venkatasamy Naidu, gives his first banquet on the 12th March and H. E. Sir A. Lawley will attend.

Mr. Cumming, Judicial Secretary in Bengal, is granted eight months' leave. Mr. Gourlay will officiate for him and Mr. Bucham will act as Director of Agriculture.

What a grand family medicine Ayer's Sarsaparilla is! Good for the child, good for the parent, good for the grandparent. Generation after generation has used it. And to-day it is the one great family medicine the world over. Always keep a bottle of it in the house. Sometime during the year some member of the family will certainly need it. You can surely trust a medicine that has been used for over sixty years. Tested and tried, and never found wanting.

AYER'S
Sarsaparilla

is the best family medicine that ever was made. It makes pure blood, and pure blood is the source of good health.

As now made, Ayer's Sarsaparilla contains no alcohol.

There are many imitation Sarsaparillas

Be sure you get "Ayer's."

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

J. EDULJI & CO.,
DIRECT IMPORTERS OF

Up-to-date Patent Medicines and Drugs, Military Hair Brushes in leather cases for presentation, &c., Combs, Shaving Mirrors and Brushes, Scented Soaps, Perfumery of well-known English and French makers.

Fancy Stationery, &c., &c., &c.

Prices very moderate.

Up-country orders, however small, executed promptly.

A trial solicited.

Dr. I. D. W. Gillespie, late of Sir J. J. Hospital and Superintendent, Panchgani, can always be consulted in our premises, at a very moderate fee.

SITARAM BUILDINGS,
NEAR CRAWFORD MARKET,
BOMBAY.

FOUR
WELL KNOWN REMEDIES!

RHEUMATISM
CAPITO BALM
(*Regd.*)

A new and very remarkable remedy for Rheumatism, Gout, Rheumatic Gout, and enlargements of the joints, lumbago, sciatica and all inflammatory diseases of kindred nature. For years we have been supplying Capito Balm to the people of this community; every day the sale increases, and we never yet had one single complaint regarding it. It is a salve which is really a wonder when it comes to curing stiffness, reducing swelling and the like. Price per Pot, As. 8.

CURELINE
(*Regd.*)

Is a perfect specific in all cases of GLEET, GONNORRHEA, and similar urinary ailments, and taken according to instructions effects a complete and lasting cure in one week. Price per bottle, Rs. 2-8.

COUGHS

Do you cough at nights? Do you have to sit up in bed to breathe? Are you troubled the livelong night through by a rasping, hacking, sharp cornered chunk in your throat? Every time you cough it seems as though your lungs were coming up? We can help you.

Odmans' Cough Elixir

will stop a severe cough in a very short time. At the same time it has a tonic action that aids greatly in throwing off your cold. That too for only Rs. 1-4 per bottle.

HEADACHE
TREZO TABLETS
(*Regd.*)

Give safe, prompt and positive relief for a nerve-racking, head-splitting headache. They Cure any Headache—mild or severe headaches—acute or chronic headaches—sick, nervous or neuralgic headaches—are speedily relieved by these small, easy-to-take tablets. As. 12 per bottle.

Directions is enclosed with the bottle.

ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL Co.,
No. 150 JOOMA MASJID, BOMBAY.

THE BEST
"APENTA"
NATURAE APERIENT WATER

FULLER FULLER FULLER
BICHROMATE BATTERY CHARGING

You connect the Accumulator at night, it is Fully charged in the morning.

Worldwide Unsolicited Testimonials.

"As a convenient means for charging Motor Bicycle or Car Accumulators at home, the new set introduced by Messrs. Fuller of Wick Lane Works, Bow, London, would be hard to beat."—"The Motor."

Fuller Accumulator, Trembler and non-Trembler Patent High Speed Coils.

Fuller Magnetos, High Tension Standard and Self Starting Model, Made Five World's Records.

Fuller Leclanche Combination, Dry, Latest, Bi-Capsule and Universal Batteries, Fuller Fans, Fuller Test Lamps, Carriage Electric Lamps, Switches, Volt and Ampere Meters, Wires and all Electric Ignition and Motor Accessories.

JOHN C. FULLER & SON, BOW, LONDON
SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA

D. R. DADY,
Church Gate Buildings BOMBAY

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

DOCKYARD.

Vessel	Commander	
H M S Sphinx	Comdr J Harvey	Special Service vessel
R I M S Minto	Comdr C M Luck	R I Marine
R I M S Palinarus	Comdr C S Hickman	R I Marine

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Feb. 9.

Vessel	Ton.	Capt.	Agents
Britannia	1969	Halse	Bo & H S & Co
Blake	2896	Hill	W & A Graham & Co
Beme	1894	Stockwell	Shaw Wallace & Co
Chesapeake	2886	Reed	
Caledonia	3529	W Hayward	P & O S N Co
City of Vienna	29[illegible]6	Greenham	B & P S N & Co
Corinth	2369	J Chadwick	W & A Graham & Co
Edeando Music	3016	I Hreylich	
Goalpara	1358	Whytehead	M M & Co
Imaum	2704	Weydehl	K Nixon & Co
Itria	3420	Fenwick	M M & Co
Khalif	2217	Watts	
Kasara	505	Elton	M M & Co
Mahomadi	1251	Geddie	B & P S N Co
Morven	2272	Saunders	The Indo Burma Petroleum & Co
Noor el-Bahr	295	Mahomed	G H Mithwani
Naseri	911	Miere	B & P S N & Co
Oceana	3507	Bruce	P & O S N Co
Shah Navaz	2522	Mitchell	B and H S N Co
Strathgarry	2840	Stanhope	W & A G &Co
Zoroaste	2376	Wickhom	W & A Graham & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Feb. 9.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents
A Clan Lindsay	2499	Harris	N F		James Finlay & Co
B Devanha	4785	Powell	Shonghai	2-3	P & O S N Co
[illegible] & R Delhi	4784	Gordon	London	12-2	P & O S N & Co
D & E Hidalgo	2760	Croft	Hull	16-2	James Finlay & Co
F Franconia	3019	Kamonarosi	Hull	15-2	W & A Graham & Co
H Kaisa	1713	Holdt			A Strandes & Co
K Tosa Maru	3610	Nomura	Kobe	11-2	N Y Kaisha
M Fakkri	2555	Revill	Mauritius	15-2	Bombay & Hazaz Co
N Trauntenfels	2992	R Filtrup	Hamburg	10-2	W & A Graham & Co
Q Countess Warwick	2568	Raddish	Genoa	10-2	W & A Graham & Co
H. W. P. D.					
Subarmati	524	Mahomed	Manglore	7-2	Bo S N & Co
Satrunji	547	Esmail	N F	N F	Bo S N & Co
M. W. D. D.					
Budrie	1613	Collinson	N F		G Jeewaji
H. W. V. D.					
Lhasa	941	MacDiarmid			M M & Co
P. & O. DOCK.					
Firoozi	2005	Watson			B & P S N & Co
VICTORIA DOCK.					
2 Castalia	4086	Hamilton	Liverpool	11-2	W & A Graham & Co
3 R Rubattino	2681	Lingi	Genoa	15-2	F R S N & Co
4 Capri	2717	France Co	Hongkong	17-2	F R S N & Co
5 Newcastle	2215	Trebelcock	Port Said	12-2	W & A Graham & Co
6 Bregenz	2384	Petrjs	Trieste	16-2	A L S N&Co
7 Toftwood	1961	Foym	Port Said	12-2	W & A Graham & Co
8 Haydn	2482	Fergusoa	Marseille	22-2	N-F Ralli Bros
9 Chanda	3951	Tice	Antwerp	20-2	M M & Co
13 Macedonia	5245	Andrews	Shanghai	16-2	B & P S N & Co
14 Kola	510	Cutbush	Buschra	10-2	M M & Co
15 Brazilian	2438	Sirowdon	Antwerp	12-2	Ralli Bros

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
9	Edeardo Musil s	Hreglich	Calcutta Jan. 29
	Australia s	Requirs	Woumea Jan. 10
	Lhassa s	Mac Giarmid	Karachi Feb. 7
	Kaiser s	Holdt	Durban Jan. 21

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
9	Australien s	Requirs	Marseilles
	Newcastle s	Trobebock	Port Said
	Kola	Cutbush	Persian Gulf
	Beme	Stowell	Rangoon

The following vessels began to load on Wednesday :—

Steamer Kaiser for Zanzibar.

„ Goalpara for Persian Gulf.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessel.	From
3	Lichtenfels	New York
3	Sangola	Calcutta
3	Wearbeck	Calcutta
6	Ang Canadian	London
6	Maharaja	Rangoon
7	Clan Stuart	Coast
7	Cla Colquhoun	Liverpool
7	Blackwell	London

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Anchor Line steamer "Scindia" Homeward bound arrived at Marseilles on the 8th instant.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, FEBRUARY 9.

Minimarg reports a light fall of snow, but the cloud has decreased in Kashmir and the depression entering Sind yesterday is now exerting very little influence on the weather.

Forecast—Dry weather generally is likely.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 9TH FEBRUARY.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 9th February, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Maximum temperature continues in slight to moderate excess; the minimum is nearly normal.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. The air is generally drier than usual. Day temperature is in excess in the extreme north-western districts; night temperature is everywhere normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are lightly clouded. Humidity is in defect in the northern half of the division but normal or in excess in the southern half. Maximum temperature is normal at Karachi and 5° to 11° in excess elsewhere; the minimum is also 11° higher at Jacobabad.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. The moisture in the air is below the average at most stations. The day is hotter than usual over nearly the whole division; temperature at night is normal.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in defect except in the extreme eastern districts. Maximum temperature is normal; the minimum remains lower than normal.

The Konkan.—Skies are very lightly clouded. The air is slightly damper at Ratnagiri. Temperature is normal except for an excess during the day in Bombay.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are generally clear. Humidity is in moderate to large defect. Maximum temperature is normal; the minimum is in defect in Hyderabad and the south Bombay Deccan.

General Remarks.—Skies have cleared in the central parts of the country and are now only lightly clouded in Sind and Rajputana. Weather is becoming settled in the plains of north-west India. There has been a decrease of cloud in the south of the Peninsula also. Day temperature is higher than usual to the west of a line joining Bombay and Mainpuri.

Dry weather is likely.

H. A. ARMSTRONG,
Offg. Meteorologist, Bombay.

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The Bombay Gazette.

Thursday, 10th February 1910.

THE DEPORTEES AND REGULATION THREE.

THE Viceroy's speech on Tuesday created a sensation in the Council, says our Calcutta representative, when he announced that Government had decided to release the deportees. We can quite believe it. The announcement will also create a sensation throughout the country. If their release had been proclaimed on the day the enlarged Councils were inaugurated we should have acknowledged that the act was a fitting display of clemency, consistent with the grant of a new charter. But coming at the tail-end of the passing of a new repressive measure—it creates a sensation. When Mr. Ramsay Macdonald asked the Under Secretary of State, in the House of Commons, why certain Indians had been deported, Mr. Buchanan told him it was because the Government of India were satisfied that their exclusion was necessary for the security of the British dominions in India from internal commotion. Later, Mr. Asquith, in reply to five members, who wanted to know, said that the Government were not prepared to state on what evidence the nine British subjects referred to were deported from Bengal, without trial or how that evidence was obtained. It had been examined by four Lieutenant-Governors and by the Governor-General-in-Council, and the Government were satisfied that recourse to Regulation III of the year 1818 was advisable and necessary. Press-men are among the number and it may be that Government imagines now the new law is in force, they may be allowed to go at large, that their claws have been cut and they are no longer a danger to the security of the British dominions from internal commotion. Let us hear the Viceroy's words: "We have determined to release the State prisoners who were deported under Regulation III of 1818, fourteen months ago. Our justification for their release is based upon the belief that the political position has entirely changed, that the political movement of which they were the leaders, seditious as it was, has degenerated into an anarchical plot which can no longer be legitimately included as part of the political agitation in which they were so culpably implicated. I believe that we are no longer confronted by political movements such as they inaugurated, but are face to face with an anarchical conspiracy waging war against British and Indian communities and that it will be long before we can exterminate the evil unless those communities agree to work together hand in hand. We believe that their mutual efforts will be greatly encouraged by the release of the deportees as showing that the Government is willing to trust the influential classes of the people and to rely upon their co-operation and loyalty."

The political position has entirely changed. "The political movement of which they were the leaders, seditious as it was, has degenerated into an anarchical plot which can no longer be legitimately included as part of the political agitations in which they were so culpably implicated." Large streams from little fountains flow, tall oaks from little acorns grow. The incendiary strikes only one little match; it is the fault of the cotton that a whole godown is burnt. When these men struck their matches they had no idea there would be a conflagration. The political movement of which they were the leaders has degenerated into an anarchical plot. They did not organise that plot. The godown is on fire, but they never thought of that when they monkeyed with their vestas and lucifers. So they are to be let go that they may assist the fire-brigade and the salvage corps, to extinguish the flames and rescue the untouched bales. We should like to know if Government has received any assurance that they are willing to carry a single pail of water or manipulate a Minimax. True, we had the assurance of Mr. Ramsay Macdonald, a year ago, openly stated in Parliament, that Mr. Krishna Mitra, shortly before his deportation, issued a public appeal urging his fellow-countrymen to avoid crime, terrorising and wrong doing—asking the cotton not to burn, in short. We had it on the word of Sir Henry Cotton that the same deportees had been conspicuous in advocating peaceful measures and denouncing resort to force. So was the Irishman in the shindy, who cried out, "Don't nail his ear to the pump." On the authority of Mr. Greenwood we have it that Mr. Satish Chatterjee never taught anything of an illegal or objectionable character at Barisal. And no doubt each and every one of them could find as reliable a sponsor. But has Government received any guarantee of future good behaviour? Possibly, but the Viceroy did not say so, and His Excellency may have acted with the approval of Lord Morley. We remember shortly after the Regulation of 1818 was put in force, he referred to as "a momentary flash of courage," and the two first deportees were released, Lord Morley justified their liberation by asking, "How long were we to keep them there? Not a day, I answer, nor one hour after the specific and particular mischief, with a view to which this drastic proceeding was adopted, had abated." So we may take it that the Governor-General in Council considers the "specific and particular mischief" which led him to remove them from their happy homes has abated; that the lucifer matches had done all the mischief they could when they had burnt themselves out and the ignition of the cotton and the godown was an act of God.

The release of the deportees will give satisfaction to many; while others, unsatisfied, will ask for the repeal of the Regulation of 1818. Is that to be granted as a special act of grace to celebrate the new era upon which we have entered? Is there to be this further concession? Well, the Under Secretary of State seven months ago stated that the Government were opposed to any amendment. Lord Morley, speaking of the then proposed reforms, said "Quite early after my coming to the India Office, pressure was put on me to repeal the Regulation of 1818, under which men are now being summarily detained without trial and without charge and without intention to try or to charge. That, of course, is a tremendous power to place in the hands of an Executive Government. But I said to myself then and I say now that I decline to take out of the hands of the Government of India any weapon that they have got, in circumstances so formidable, so obscure, and so impenetrable as are the circumstances that surround British Government in India." Doubtless the Secretary of State will confront his critics, as he did with regard to the reforms: "I am sick of all the retrograde common places about the weakness of concession to violence and so on," when his attention is drawn to Lord Minto's desire to "obliterate the sore feelings caused by the action which has been forced upon Government by past emergences." The repeal of the Regulation might effect more in that direction. But unless Government and the Secretary of State have changed their minds very materially of late they will not go that length. As the Viceroy observed in his closing words on Tuesday, although they had decided to liberate the deportees, "we cannot for an instant disregard the probability of further attempts at outrages and that probability we are determined to combat with all the weapons at our disposal"—which includes the Regulation—"In the meantime we trust that the Act which this Council has passed to-day will efficiently control the source from which so much evil has emanated." We trust so too, but have little faith in its efficacy. It is as easy to print and circulate seditious matter to-day as before the Act was drafted.

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PROGRESS IN THE UNITED PROVINCES. THAT there should have been any progress at all in the United Provinces during the year 1908-09 is remarkable, for following on a long and severe famine came an extraordinarily bad epidemic of malaria. The result was that agriculture suffered heavily and very large remissions of revenue had to be made. One of the worst points of the malaria epidemic was the death-rate of children under one year of age, it being no less than three hundred and fifty-two per mille and the report on the administration bemoans the fact that there seems little chance of improvement "as long as the mothers are ignorant and immature." A brighter side of the report is the rapid recovery made from the combined effects of the famine and malaria. Large advances had been made to agriculturists in 1907-8 for the spring crop and this was repeated in the following year for the autumn crop, when the amount advanced was over two hundred and eighty lakhs. So generous a policy might well give rise to fears lest it should not justify itself, but on this the report says, "The wisdom of this policy has been demonstrated by the rapid recovery of the agricultural industry, signs of which are evident in the unexpectedly good collections of arrears of land revenue and in the large exports of grain which commenced with October 1908." There is another bright feature of the report in the great decline of plague to such an extent that the mortality from the decease was only one-fifteenth of what it was in the previous year. It would have been more satisfactory had the report contained some few details of the special measures which produced this effect. A short reference is made to the adoption of the principle of decentralization which seems to have proved satisfactory when tried, and an extension is foreshadowed by the appointing of non-official chairmen and vice-chairmen of municipalities wherever suitable persons are forthcoming. How much this means can be gauged from the fact that at the time of the compilation of the report there were only two non-official Municipal chairmen and the new men will have much work to accomplish, since very large changes are being made in the Provinces by the abolition of octroi and the arranging of other sources of taxation.

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THE UNITED STATES CORPORATIONS BILL. WHEN President Taft went to the White House, many shrewd observers made the pediction that unless within forty-eight hours he figuratively sent a few Railroad presidents to the block, he would be accused of being a reactionary, and turning his back on the Roosevelt policies. Mr. Taft, however, believes that the reforms his predecessor attempted to carry out were necessary and sound, and he has apparently surpassed what was expected of him in the Corporations Bill which has been introduced into Congress. It is, we are told by Reuter, considered to be the most radical step towards Federal control since the Sherman Act. Apart from other stringent regulations it debars Corporations from acquiring the stock of other Corporations. As indicated in his message a month ago, the increased powers which Mr. Taft would confer on the Inter-State Commerce Commission is authority over railways similar to that exercised by the Public Service Commissions of that State. He would have railways forbidden to issue stock or bonds without payment being made for them at par value in cash, or, if in property, at a fair value, which would be ascertained under Federal supervision and that the amount of new capital should first be approved by the Commission in order to prevent the issue of stock or bonds in excess of a fair value placed on the property capitalized. Another measure in force in New York, which Mr. Taft urged is that railways should be forbidden to acquire capital stock of or to purchase or lease any competing company. But he would not prevent railways already owing half the stock of another line, or working it under a lease for 25 years, from acquiring full ownership. As regards the Sherman Act to which reference is made, Mr. Taft is of opinion that it does not need amending or repealing. It has been on the Statute-books for the past twenty years and the series of decisions made by the Supreme Court furnishes strong reasons for leaving the Act as it is. But in order to afford means whereby large business corporations may without great financial disturbance, change their character and organization and comply with the Anti-Trust Law, the President advocates voluntary incorporation under a Federal charter. Mr. Taft sees in the State control and the State incorporation of industrial combinations the mainspring of present evils. He considers that a law providing Federal incorporation would protect [illegible] from undue interference by [illegible], and that by regulating their activities it would prevent the recurrence under national auspices of those abuses which have arisen from State control. Such a law would bring corporations which have obtained Federal charters under the same control respecting issues of new capital and the acquisition of other companies as that proposed for the railways. Mr. Taft answered all the objections, advanced against the proposal, thus :—"No other method can be suggested that offers Federal protection, on the one hand, and close Federal supervision on the other, of great organisations which in fact are Federal because they are as wide as the country and their business is entirely unlimited by State lines."

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THE VICEROYALTY. Too much importance need not be attached to the *Daily Mail's* speculations as to the Viceroyalty of India. If the Unionists had won the Election and the Liberals been deprived of power, it is possible we might have had someone whose name has not yet been mentioned. No suitable person seems anxious for the post, whose duties have become irksome. We believe it is as likely as not Sir George Clarke might have the position if he would accept it. As for Lord Kitchener—well, he would prove a man of action rather than words and the appointment of "the man of iron" as Viceroy at the present juncture might have a wholesome effect on anarchism. If Lord Morley remained at the India Office we do not know how the two would pull together. Lord Morley prefers a sword in one hand and an olive branch in the other. In Lord Kitchener's hand the olive branch might give place to a revolver. But even if it is not doubted at home that our late Commander-in-Chief will succeed Lord Minto, it is scarcely credited here.

A MARRIAGE has been arranged and will take place in March between Mr. Arthur Swinburne and Frances, younger daughter of Sir John Muir Mackenzie.

NON-OFFICIAL Members are considering the advisability of bringing forward a resolution before the Supreme Council relating to Indians in the Transvaal.

COLONEL SIR J. DUNLOP SMITH, left Calcutta for Bombay en route Home by the Bengal-Nagpur Mail yesterday afternoon, Colonel A. F. Pinhey, assuming charge of the appointment of Private Secretary to the Viceroy. Sir Herbert Risley has also left for Bombay.

HIS EXCELLENCY GENERAL J. J. MACHADO, who left for Goa yesterday on a short visit, on his return from special duty in China in connection with the delimitation of the Macao frontier, is one of the most popular ex-Governors-Generals of Portuguese India, and one of the few Portuguese statesmen who has on several occasions held Commissions in Africa over important administrative questions in co-operation with the British Government and is a fluent English speaker. It was he who contributed to the pacification of Goa during the last revolt of the Ranes and is responsible for the introduction of the inland telegraph and the development of the steam ferry service, as well as for several agricultural and other useful schemes and his name is, therefore, held in great respect in that country. Prior to his departure, he received a deputation of welcome to India on behalf of the "Gremio Portuguez," Bombay, consisting of Drs. P. Lisboa and A. M. de Heredia.

ART, MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

FOUNDING OF THE SENEFELDER CLUB.

Bernhardt for the Coliseum.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JANUARY 22.

AT the Goupil Gallery, in Regent-street one is glad to welcome a really serious effort in the cause of lithography—that maltreated medium that has fared so badly at the hands of the commercial "artist." The Senefelder Club—so named after Aloys Senefelder, the Bohemian engraver who invented, or rather discovered the method, towards the close of the eighteenth century—has been founded to encourage and popularise artistic lithography, and no one who has studied the subject, even in an elementary way, can doubt that its efforts observe success. For lithography, of all the arts of reproduction, is the most autographic. In it the worker can conceal neither his strength nor his weakness. With the etching needle or the brush it is possible to assume a manner which may disguise badness—may even suggest virtues that belong rather to the medium than to its user. But the lithograph is a will-o'-the-wisp to the indifferent craftsman, and soon plunges him into the bog. Lightness of touch, freedom of the interpretive line, delicacy of tone, and, above all, the art of omission, are the qualities that mark the perfect lithograph. Menzel, that great draughtsman, used it with success, though sometimes he fagged and worried it by over-eleboration of detail. Fantin-Latour gave it a new impetus, but his method was so examplar to others, and in its efforts to suggest the qualities of paint which he loved sometimes came perilously near to the grandiose and the commonplace. Whistler alone seems to have gauged the possibillties and the limitations of the art—if art it can be called—just as he gauged the limitations and possibilities of so many arts—and his lithographs remain the supreme examples to be followed, but not rivalled, until the next master arrives!

THE SENEFELDER CLUB.

The exhibition at the Goupil Gallery suggests that we have still to await the new Whistler. It is a cosmopolitan collection of work by English, French, and German artists. Summarising it broadly, one would be inclined to say that the medium is absolutely suited to the French craftsman or to those who have been disciplined in his manner that the Englishman merely assorts himself to it, thinking uncomfortably all the time of his pencil work or his penwork and trying to translate either one or the other on to the lithographic paper; and finally that it is an alien art to the German whose heavy hand and black colour are much better expressed in the woodcut or the copperplate. And in pronouncing this verdict one does not forget the contradictory fact that Senefelder was a German who worked in Munich. The fine works at the Goupil Gallery are all by Frenchmen—MM. Belleroche, Steinlen, Renoir, Raffaelli, Forain, and Bracquemond. Two Englishmen come very close to them in quality—Mr. Charles H. Shannon, whose perfect use of the medium—not in this instance lightly as the Frenchmen use it, but with extraordinary vitality and richness—amounts to genius; and Mr. A. S. Hartrick, whose "Ratcatcher" is among the few really distinguished prints in the Gallery. Two heads by Professor Legros are only delicate silver-prints that are quite uncharacteristic of lithography, and Mr. Harry Becker's vivacious outdoor studies, in their suggestion of much in little, are too clever to suggest entire sincerity. There are a few good portraits by Mr. F. Ernest Jackson, Mr. J. Kerr Lawson, Mr McClure Hamilton, and others. Mr. T. R. Way sends several of his London scenes; Miss Ethel Gabain contributes one or two drainings that charm by their simplicity; and the colour work of Miss Helene Lange and Willy Schwarz should be noted.

THE BAILLIE GALLERY.

At the Baillie Gallery in Bruton-street there is gathered together a representative collection of the work of Paul Fordyce Maitland, an artist who died last spring, hardly missed by the frequenter of popular picture galleries, but none the less a real loss to British art. Maitland is probably best described—that is to say his *metier* may be most easily comprehended if he is described—as a follower of Whistler. He lived and painted in the Chelsea that Whistler has impressed so vividly with his personality, and he studied with M. Theodore Roussel—himself an artist of originality and talent, who is content to call himself a pupil of Whistler's But Maitland had a temperament of his own—a quiet, and perhaps shy spirit, with none of the conquering arrogance of Whistler, but not less sincere and not less delicately perceptive of the mood and the mysterious moment, when Nature half reveals herself to the humble and devout. It is this delicacy of perception, this responsive chord of the nature-love—grown familiar by long communing—that endows common things with beauty. Thus Maitland in his beloved Chelsea and in his more lately loved Kensington Gardens, where he worked in all weather to the end of his life, found a quality of tender loveliness that outside the perception of the ordinary painter. He was an Impressionist—with a difference, for the passing phase did not alone satisfy him. His emotion was no "light-of-love" to be content with the momentary appearance of things, but lingered in contemplation until it had impressed itself modestly and studiously on the canvas before him. So that cleverness is the last word that one would use in describing Maitland's work, for "clever" things in paint are inevitably conscious, and of consciousness Maitland could never be accused. Many of the subjects suggest direct rivalry with Whistler, but it is useless to maintain that they show either the largeness of vision or the simplicity of the master. The best are perhaps Cheyne Walk, West, and Cheyne Walk near the Old Church, both treated with extreme sensibility and with a distinct personal note that owes no debt to any other master. Some of the later studies in Kensington Gardens are heavier and colder in tone, the light has lost some of its opalescent quality, and the vision is more fatigued. But all who admire distinctive work, not related at all to the cruder perceptions, are recommended to visit the Baillie Gallery. And, it may be added, there is here a fine opportunity for the generous donor who desires to present one or two examples of Maitland's work to the national collections.

MR. BEECHAM'S OPERA SEASON.

It is too early in the year to expect very much activity in musical affairs, though possibly the General Election is helping to delay getting the after-Christmas season into full swing. Still, things are beginning to move now, and one hears that later on there will be plenty and to spare to engage the attention of music lovers. Mr. Beecham's opera season at Covent Garden does not begin for another five weeks. On paper it certainly promises to be extremely interesting, if it is too mixed in character for one to be able to argue from its success or otherwise as to London's demand for a permanent opera. In any case of course, any kind of operatic performance has value, now that after recent experiences it seems impossible to believe that increased opportunities do not bring with them an increased appreciation for this the most important of all branches of the art. Therefore, this forthcoming polyglot season may be welcomed both for this reason and for its own sake—that is, on account of the special interest attaching to the repertory.

SULLIVAN'S "IVANHOE."

The promised revival of Sullivan's "Ivanhoe" will recall memories of what seemed to be one of the most hopeful attempts to establish an English Opera House, and which, by so curious a lack of foresight, ended in failure. Even so, one wonders whether the time was really ripe. Things are said to be as favourable now as was said then, and that was almost exactly twenty years ago (the Royal English Opera House, now the Palace Theatre, was opened on January 31, 1891). When the popularity of "Ivanhoe" began to wane rumours were afloat that other English operas were to follow it. No one, however, was ready and the theatre closed after the run of Messager's opera comique "Basoche." Nowadays in truth, as then, the idea of producing English works only is surly a mistake. Grand operas, moreover, are not written for a run, as the "clientele" is necessarily limited and is soon exhausted. But one does doubt very much whether this particular scheme would have been successful had it been started with an ordinarily constituted repertory. In the twenty years which have passed, musical appreciation has advanced greatly, and, if it has been directed chiefly towards orchestral music, that only means that the modern opera, which depends so largely upon dramatic expression through the instrumental colour. can be the better understood.

OPERA AND THE ORCHESTRA.

Doubtless we shall have need of all our orchestral experience to get at the heart of Strauss's "Electra," just as in the case of "Pelleas and Melisande" last summer, at Covent Garden, knowledge of Debussy's tone-poems helped one so largely to understand the trend of his effects of atmosphere, in the same way as the majority of lovers of Wagner have first become acquainted with the power and charm of his music through concert excepts. However, it is not only in the case of the more modern writers that the value of knowledge of orchestral effect is of use in the theatre. Mozart's scores, for example, have a thousand-and-one delicate touches of instrumentation which need not be consciously heard for their full charm to make the right impression. Those who know not the quality of oboe or clarinet miss, moreover, the satisfaction of comprehension, of knowing in some measure how the thing is done. It is a matter for regret, by the way, that Mr. Beecham has not been able to include Il Flauto Magico and Il Seraglio in his scheme, as he had originally proposed.

TWO ORCHESTRAL CONCERTS.

The overture to the last named is in the programme of the London Symphony Orchestra's concert due on Monday evening next at the Queen's Hall. The opera has not been heard in London for a long time. Its first production here, it is interesting to note, was in English at Covent Garden in 1827, on which occasion it was mutilated badly, according to a common habit of the time, much of Mozart's music being cut out and popular English melodies and air inserted instead. M. Wassili Safonoff is conducting this concert; the symphony will be the "Eroica" of Beethoven, and Mr. Ernest Lochbrunner is to play the new pianoforte concerto of Dr. Hans Huber. This composer, a Swiss by birth, was educated at Leipzig, and since 1896 has been director of the music school at Basle. His compositions include three operas. M. Raoul Pugno is the soloist at the Queen's Hall Orchestra Symphony Concert. As he excels in the playing of Mozart's music, it is the more satisfactory that the programme includes the Concerto in C minor. The symphony is Haydn's The Philosopher," and Dr. Walford Davies's "Everyman" overture heads the scheme. This will be conducted by the composer, the rest of the concert being under the direction of Mr. Henry J. Wood, who thus resumed his duties after the short absence necessitated by his recent sad bereavement.

BERNHARDT AT A MUSIC-HALL.

It is not surprising that Madame Bernhardt after a career of unparalleled success, is hesitating whether it is consistent with her dignity, to appear at a music-hall; for, without disparagement of the Coliseum or any other excellent managed variety theatre, it must be admitted that drama and music-hall turns do not mingle very well. Not only are the audiences somewhat different, in that many go to the halls who rarely visit the theatres, but the state of mind of those who patronise both is not the same when they are in the halls as when they are in the theatre. Performing dogs, song and dance artists, or troupes of young ladies in short skirts, who dance mechanically and are called "The——Girls," from a poor prelude to anything that can be considered a work of dramatic art. Although the critics have sometimes denied the claims of plays produced by Madame Bernhardt to be considered seriously as works of dramatic art, although the word cabotine has often been hurled at her, and although her warmest admirers would hardly deny that Bernhardt has beaten the big drum a good deal, she nevertheless possesses, I believe a sincere love of her art and respect for it. Paris will ask what on earth she is doing in such a galere as the Coliseum; and the fact that a Royal Commission has recommended Free Trade in entertainment and the abolition of the distinction between hall and theatre would hardly be an answer. I do not wish to disparage the halls, some of which I visit not infrequently, despite the fact other people's smoke in large quantity gives me a headache; but I do not believe in any attempted fusion of theatres and halls any more than I do in a fusion of the two branches of the legal profession. Attempted fusion too often leads to confusion. Since writing this I learn that Madame Bernhardt has accepted the engagement; that it is for two months at £4,000 a month; and that her performances will last half an hour and consist of scenes or acts from "Hamlet," "Phedre" "L'Aiglon," "La Princesse Lointaine," and others: and that she will have a small company with her. I do not think that the difference between the facts and my original statement invalidates my remarks. As to the dramatic value of such scraps as are announced I have nothing to say. Foreigners are more accustomed to them than we, since they are rarely given here except for extraordinary benefits. No one will pretend that they have any art value, but the most popular and in some respects the greatest actress of our times will enjoy a "succes de curiosite," even if her admirers weep. The "divine," the "incomparable," towards the close of her career tempted by big payment to present tit-bits in a hall! What a gamble is the stage!

THE Maharaja of Bhavnagar arrives in Bangalore on the 13th instant on a tiger shooting trip in the Mysore jungles. The Chief of Miraj arrived on Tuesday morning and proceeded to the capital.

THE POLITICAL OUTLOOK.

BUDGET TO TAKE FIRST PLACE.

Early Attack on the Lords Promised.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

LONDON, FEBRUARY 9.

Mr. Asquith has arrived in London.

It is understood that the first business after the Address will be the re-introduction of the Budget in view of financial exigencies.

The Liberal Whip, Mr. Norton, speaking at Walworth, said that in a fortnight the Budget would be passed and the veto of the Lords be attacked. Then they must face the task of curtailing corrupt practices and ending intimidation.

THE GENERAL ELECTION.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 8.

The following election result is declared:—

GLASGOW AND ABERDEEN UNIVERSITIES.

Sir H. Craik, Unionist............4879
Pollock, Unionist Free Trader...3411
No change.

1900 Election Unionist seat.

The last election result was:—Sir H. Craik U 3,543, Prof A. F. Murison, L 2,450, Prof. O. R. Smith, U (Ind) 1,240.

LINER ASHORE NEAR JEDDAH.

Assistance Sent from Suez.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 8.

The Ocean Liner "Cyclops" from Barrow to China ports is ashore near Jeddah. One hold is full. She has asked for immediate assistance which is being sent.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 9.

His Majesty's ship "Edgar" at Suez has been ordered to assist "Cyclops."

THE GREEK MUTINY.

An Amnesty Granted.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 8.

A telegram from Athens states that the Typaldos mutineers, mentioned on the 29th October, have been amnestied and granted three years' leave to travel abroad.

THE KING OF SWEDEN'S ILLNESS.

Condition Improving.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 8.

A telegram from Stockholm announces that he King suffered comparatively little discomprt after his operation, and that his condition considerably improved.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 9.

A telegram from Stockholm states that it is pected that the King will be better in a rtnight. The Regency of the Crown Prince ll probably last three weeks.

SOCIALISM IN AUSTRALIA.

Demonstration in Sydney.

RED FLAG SEIZED BY THE POLICE.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 8.

A telegram from Sydney states that 500 f-styled international industrialists went in ocession through the city, carrying a red g in protest against the imprisonment of bour leaders reported on the 27th nuary. The Police seized the flag and arrestsix people.

TRADE UNIONS AND PARLIAMENTARY LEVIES.

Legislation Suggested.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 8.

private Conference has been held at wport of the Labour Party and Trades ions organisations and steps were authoriso be taken to secure the amendment of law legalising Parliamentary levies.

NTARCTIC EXPLORATION.

mmander Peary's Suggestion Adopted.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 9.

telegram from Washington states that the ional Geographical Society has accepted invitation of the Arctic Club for a joint edition to the South Pole. A campaign to e the funds will be started immediately. mander Peary's ship, the "Roosevelt," and same men will be used except Peary.

MMANDER PEARY AND THE NORTH POLE.

ceives National Recognition.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 9.

telegram from New York states that at ivic Reception, a national testimonial and eque for 10,000 dollars were presented to mander Peary in recognition of his hing the North Pole.

ommander Peary, in his speech, announced he would use the money for the Antarctic edition in order to enter the Stars and pes in the race for the South Pole with British cousins than whom there were no r foemen in the world.

THE TURKISH NAVY.

tish Successor to Admiral Gamble.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 9.

rkey has applied to Great Britain for an ral to replace Admiral Gamble.

INDIA'S NEW VICEROY.

Lord Morley's Retirement Rumoured.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, FEBRUARY 9.

The *Daily Mail* says that it is not improbable that Lord Morley will retire from the India Office. Lord Crewe does not now wish to accept the Viceroyalty. It is not doubted that Lord Kitchener will succeed Lord Minto if the Liberals remain in office.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 9.

Nothing is known about Lord Kitchener's returning to India as Viceroy, but it is understood that the offer will not be unacceptable to him.

THE PARIS FLOODS.

The Seine Rising again.

DANGER POINTS PROTECTED.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

LONDON, FEBRUARY 9.

The Seine is re-rising in some quarters and Paris is re-flooded. Dams are being constructed at the danger points.

INDIAN REVOLUTIONARY PAPER IN BERLIN.

Report Fully Investigated.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 9.

Reuter, telegraphing from Berlin, states that the Political Police have exhaustively investigated the report that the Indian revolutionary journal *Mahantawar* was printed in Berlin, and proved decisively that although it purports to be printed in Berlin it is merely a blind. Police experts find that the type used is English, the paper almost certainly English, though possibly Belgian. There is not the slightest trace of revolutionary activity among the handful of harmless Indians in Berlin.

THE DEPORTEES' RELEASE.

English and Indian Press Opinions.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 9.

The *Times* says that it is impossible not to feel uneasiness at the possible effects of the release of the deportees. Lord Minto's reasons are hard to reconcile with the repeated statements of Ministers defending deportations. It does not see that the evidence of the plot existing to-day is anything more than the expansion of the plot in December 1908. It fears that the release will be regarded as a token of weakness and indecision by the conspirators.

The *Daily Mail*, while doubting the wisdom of the release in view of undiminished agitation, admits the impossibility of indefinite imprisonment of men against whom no charge can be formulated, and hopes that the concession will not be regarded by the Hindus as weakness.

The *Daily News*, in welcoming the release, regrets that it was coupled with law repressing even legitimate Press utterance. Referring to Lord Minto's reasons, the paper asks, whether this stronger dose of repression may not be followed by still more pronounced and more pernicious degeneration.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 9.

Although no official information is yet available, there can be no doubt that orders for the release of the deportees were issued last night and they will be back to their destination and released as provided for in the Regulations.

DACCA, FEBRUARY 9.

A telegram received this evening from Pulin Behary Das, the Dacca deportee at the Montgomery Jail, states that he has been released and is starting by the mail train to-day.

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 9.

The European opinion is decided upon the release of the deportees. The Hon'ble Mr. Norman McLeod says :—"This policy of compromise is utterly unwarrantable at present and had no right to be entered upon until Indians had willingly come forward and shown that they had actually made up their minds to help to suppress anarchy. If they had given sufficient evidence of that desire, then it would have been time for Government to grant them concessions."

The Hon'ble Mr. J. C. Shorrock was strongly opposed to Government's action. He said :—"If it has been forced upon Government against its better judgment by an old philosopher like Lord Morley, I think it is a public scandal."

The Hon. Mr. C. W. N. Graham's opinion was short and to the point :—"I am greatly against Government's action."

All the Calcutta papers, except the *Englishman*, welcome the release of the deportees and recognise the magnanimous concession freely made. Both the *Statesman* and the *Daily News* advise the abandonment of boycott.

MADRAS, FEBRUARY 9.

The "Madras Mail" writes thus :—"We will not attempt to pronounce on the wisdom of releasing them. The part they played in the movement of which His Excellency spoke is fully known only to the Government. But it seems the part of prudent statesmanship to await the effects of setting them at liberty before decreeing a limit to the Press Bill. The Viceroy assured his Council that the political movement with which the deported persons were associated, 'seditions as it was,' can no longer be held to include anarchist conspiracy which menaces India now. We only trust that His Excellency's confidence is well founded. But however that may be, there is justification for his claim that the nature of opposition the new Bill has met with shows that representatives of the people in his Council are prepared to sink their differences in order to strengthen the hands of Government against anarchy."

The *Indian Patriot*, referring to the release of the Deportees says:—"This Act of Government will be widely welcomed with satisfaction. Prolonged acquaintance with British traditions and British principles of justice has created in the minds of Indians a repugnance to the application of a Regulation like that of 1818 to the subjects of the King-Emperor."

THE PRESS ACT IN FORCE.

English Press Opinion.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, FEBRUARY 9.

The *Times* says that the most gratifying feature of the debate on the Press Bill is the decision with which the Hon'ble Mr. Sinha supported the Bill and the strong approval of the great majority of Indian members.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 9.

The Press Act has received the assent of the Viceroy and has been published as law.

LUCKNOW, FEBRUARY 9.

In the administration report of the United Provinces for 1908-09, just published, it is said that the Indian Press bore no resemblance to the violent Press of Bengal, though the tone of some papers was strong and their views were extreme; a few despairing of constitutional agitation, advocated recourse to stronger measures. The editors of the "Swarajya," the "Nagripracharak," the "Hindipradip" and the "Rahbar" were warned and two editors of the "Swarajya" successively and editor of the "Urdu Mulla" were prosecuted and convicted.

INCREASED RAILWAY RATES.

Mr. Dadabhoy's Questions.

At the last meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council the Hon. Mr. Dadabhoy asked the first question on the paper, as to the increased coaching tariffs on the Great Indian Peninsula and Bombay, Baroda and Central Indian Railways, in reply to which the Hon. Sir Trevelyn Wynne, in the absence of the Hon. Mr. Harvey said :—

The Great Indian Peninsula and Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway Administrations have, with effect from 1st January, 1910, raised their first and second class passenger fares as under :

First class.—For first 300 miles to 18 pies per mile, for additional distances to 12 pies per mile.

Second class.—For first 300 miles to 9 pies pies per mile, for additional distances to 6 pies per mile.

These increased fares are within the maximum fares which the Companies are authorised to charge under their contracts with the Secretary of State, and are not in excess of the fares that are at present, and have been in force on the East Indian Railway and some other Railways for many years. There is no information at present as to the effect which the imposition of higher fares is exercising on passenger traffic.

FREE PRIMARY EDUCATION

The Hon. Mr. Dadabhoy further asked whether the reports of the Local Governments on Free Primary Education had been finally considered, and if so, when a definite pronouncement of the subject might be expected.

Sir Herbert Risley replied :—The replies of the Local Governments have been considered by the Government of India, but no further action can be taken at present owing to want of funds. The remission of fees is primarily a measure of relief analogous to the reduction of taxation. It has not of itself the effect of increasing the number of schools, and for this and other reasons it has met with a good deal of criticism. The measure, however, is well worthy of further consideration when the state of the finances is more favourable. The decision must, of course, depend upon the circumstances existing at that time and it would be premature to make any definite statement of policy now.

RAILWAY STRIKES.

The Hon. Mr. Dadabhoy also had a question on paper on the subject of strikes among railway servants, but he intimated that he did not intend to put this.

SIR O'MOORE CREAGH AT LUCKNOW.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, FEBRUARY 9.

General MacMohan, Commanding Oudh Division, gave a garden party in honour of Sir O'Moore Creagh which was attended largely by Indian and European gentlemen.

THE FALSE INFORMER'S TRIAL.

Judgment Reserved.

LUCKNOW, FEBRUARY 9.

The informer Ganendranath, who was the cause of police searches here, was yesterday tried by the Sessions Judge, who after recording evidence and his plea of guilty, reserved judgment.

ISABELLA THOBURN COLLEGE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, FEBRUARY 9.

The class day of Isabella Thoburn College was held last evening his Honour the Lieut. Governor presiding. An interesting programme was gone through of which drill, performed with clubs, was skilfully done. The President, in his remarks, regretted the death of Miss Singh. He said he was pleased with the report of progress made and promised further Government support.

THE CASE AGAINST PARMANAND.

Mr. Polak Cited as Witness.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, FEBRUARY 9.

Mr. Polak has been summoned to appear as a defence witness in the case against Parma Nand. The Court fixed the 15th instant for recording Mr. Polak's evidence.

ANOTHER DARING POLITICAL DACOITY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUURY 9.

A political dacoity of an alarming character is reported from the Khulna District. According to a telegram received by the Bengal C.I.D., it appears that 10 or 12 Bengali youths raided a house in Soleganti near Damuria using swords and revolvers. To effect an entance the men, it is alleged, assaulted the inmates and after ransacking the house made good their escape, leaving behind them a quantity of cartridges and torches. No arrests have so far been reported. The men adopted disguise by whitening their faces.

THE "PUNJABEE" AND THE HINDU SABHA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, FEBRUARY 9.

A syndicate, consisting of four gentlemen, has purchased the "Punjabee" newspaper and press. They are the leading members of the Hindu Sabha which has lately taken a prominent part in the political life of the Province.

The *Civil and Military Gazette* says it may be fairly assumed that the "Punjabee," after a somewhat chequered career, will become the recognised organ of the Hindu Sabha, in other words the mouthpiece of moderate Hindu opinion in the province.

AN EDITOR AND THE POLICE.

Alleged Malicious Charge.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, FEBRUARY 8

An interesting case is pending in the Court of Mr. Rustomji, District Judge, Allahabad, in which Mr. Madhav Pershad, editor of *Khichri Samachar*, Mirzapore, has brought suit of damage for Rs. 3,000 against Ali Hasan, Deputy Collector, Mohamad Mahsin, Kotwal, Siwan Lal, Sub-Inspector and Mr. O'Connor, Assistant District Superintendent of Police of Mirzapur. The facts of the case as alleged by the complainant are that a Jain procession was to start in Mirzapur on the 26th January, 1909, and Madhav Pershad wrote in his paper against the procession being taken along certain quarters of the town. A warrant it is said was issued for his apprehension under Section 107 C. P. C. and he along with five others was arrested on 25th January, 1909. The charge was bailable and on bail being offered, the Kotwal, it is alleged refused it, the matter was brought to the notice of the Deputy Collector, Ali Hasaan, who it is said refused to interfere. After a confinement of two days all the prisoners were let off on 27th January. On his release the editor brought a suit of damage for Rs. 3,000 against the above officials and made a motion in the Allahabad High Court, praying for the transfer of his case to some other District on the grounds, it is alleged, of biased opinion of the authorities. His prayer was granted and the case was transferred to the file of Pandit Mohal Lal Hukkoo, Subordinate Judge, Allahabad. He heard arguments of both sides but was in the meantime transferred and the case was taken up by Mr. Srish Chandra Vasu who dismissed it in December. Against this decision Madhav Pershad preferred an appeal in the Court of the District Judge in February 1909. The first hearing of the case commenced to-day when Mr. P. A. Dube, Barrister, in the absence of the Hon. Padit Madan Mohan Malaviya who filed the appeal, assisted by several junior pleaders, argued the case on behalf of the complainant. He said that the paper was a long standing one and was first started in 1890 and pointed out certain illegalities of the Police and said that the arrest of his client was malicious and was due to his very strongly criticising the action of the Deputy Collector and the Police in the issue of his paper of the 5th January 1907. He was still arguing and had not finished when the Court rose for the day.

THE "ENGLISHMAN" CASE.

Hearing of the Appeal.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 9.

At the High Court to-day Justices Harrington and Woodroffe took up, the appeal preferred by the *Englishman* Limited, against the order of Mr. Justice Fletcher awarding damages of Rs. 15,000 to Lala Lajpat Rai for alleged libel against him published in the *Englishman* of 10th September, 1907. The article containing the alleged libel is purported to have been received from a correspondent in the Punjab Hills. It attributed to Lala Lajpat Rai the guilt of tampering with the loyalty of the Punjab sepoy and it said that it would be an act of folly to release him for some time to come.

The Advocate-General, who appeared for the *Englishman*, in stating the facts, said that in 1907 the Province of the Punjab was in a state of political unrest and during that time a Bill was before the Punjab Legislative Council known as the Punjab Canal Colonisation Bill. This aroused considerable opposition from the canal colonists and peasantry from where soldiers were largely recruited, on the ground that the Bill interfered with the existing land laws. It was admitted that Lajpat Rai took an active part in Punjab politics at that period, that he was one of the leading members of the Indian National Congress and that he largely interested himself in the opposition to the Colonisation Bills. On 27th March, 1907, Lajpat Rai twice addressed a meeting at Lyalpur and drew up a memorial on behalf of the Colonists to the Viceroy protesting against the Bill. Ajitsing was also present at that meeting. On 9th May, 1907, Lajpat and Ajitsing were deported. Shortly after, questions were asked in the House of Commons and replies thereto were published in Hansard's Parliamentary Report. On the 17th November 1907 Lajpat Rai was released and he brought this action against the *Englishman*. The Advocate-General then dealt with the law points.

The case is proceeding.

THE HALUDBARI DACOITY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 9.

The village house of Dr. Sochindra Nath Chatterjee, brother of Lalit Kumar Chatterji, the accused in the Haludbari dacoity, was searched yesterday. No arrest was made. Another house was searched at Serampur in connection with political dacoities. Anukul Chunder Chatterjee, the owner of the house, produced articles which were taken by the Police.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 9.

The following officers from the Royal Military Academy are posted to Royal Field Artillery units in India:—

Second Lieutenant G. E. Stallard to the 25th Battery at Neemuch.

Second Lieutenant P. G. M. Ellis to the 20th Battery at Quetta.

Second Lieutenant Glendelling to the 64th Battery at Meerut.

Second Lieutenant Smythe to the 62nd Battery at Nowshera.

Second Lieutenant Chisholm Batten to the 58th Battery at Neemuch.

Second Lieutenant G. Cammell to the 44th Battery at Kirkee.

Second Lieutenant G. W. Campbell, to the 20th Battery at Lucknow.

Second Lieutenant W. J. Griffith to the 77th Battery at Allahabad.

Major General Foster and Bennitine Allason embark for India on the 18th March to take over Brigade Commands.

Colonel Hamilton Gordon will embark for India on the 5th March to take over his duties in the Chief of Staff Division in succession to General Mullaly.

Captain C. W. Stulpnagal, Royal Garrison Artillery, sails for India on the 5th March on appointment to the Mountain Artillery Abbottabad,

Captain B. B. Colbeck, Royal Garrison Artillery, embarks for India on 5th March on appointment as Supernumerary Captain, Mountain Artillery, Amballa.

Major W. S. Fraser, 19th Lancers, retired from the 2nd February 1910 and Major Wallace Dunlop, 23rd Pioneers, retired from the 15th March 1909.

Lieut. Keighley, 39th Horse, is permitted to resign the service from the 2nd February.

THE Annual Agricultural Conference will meet at Pusa on the 21st instant, Mr. Mollison, Inspector-General of Agriculture, presiding.

THE LOSS OF THE "KASHMIR."

Marine Court Enquiry.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, FEBRUARY 8.

The Marine Court Enquiry into the loss of the s.s. "Kashmir" was resumed to-day in the District Magistrate's Court, when Captain Pugh further examined R. Scott, Chief Officer of the steamer, and A. Macdonald, third engineer, and H. Robertson, Government Surveyor. The Chief Officer, in the course of his evidence, stated that inside the Captain's cabin were 250 cases and tins of kerosine oil and 300 tins of pea-oil and three casks of cocoanut oil in the aftership and a cargo of 2,000 tins of matches. Robertson said he had surveyed within two months before the fire the steamer fifteen times, and could not suggest further improvement in regard to fire extinguishing appliances on board. If the stock hole was closed the fire would not have spread so rapidly, and canvas screens are not needed in oil vessels. The enquiry is proceeding.

RANGOON, FEBRUARY 9.

At the Marine Court enquiry to-day into the loss of the "Kashmir" three witnesses were examined and the hearing was adjourned to Saturday when evidence will be complete. Mr. T. R. Knight, Superintending Engineer to Government, who visited the wreck, stated he would not say where the fire originated. He advocated a steel screen in front of the machine-room instead of a wooden one and the doing away of the canvas screen round the open stock-hole. R. Barr, Fleet Engineer, I.F.C., was in entire sympathy with the theory of the Inspector of Explosives in India which was correct. He considered the accident occurred from the carelessness of the fireman turning a burner, a full one, by mistake. H. McCann of the Burma Oil Co., considered Astatki perfectly safe to use. Last five years about thirty thousand tons per year have been used from co-workers with perfect safety on their own and I. F. Co's. vessels. Accidents with Astatki could only happen through carelessness. The two firemen who had given evidence before the Deputy Commissioner at Dedaye have since disappeared.

THE MYSORE COUNCIL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, FEBRUARY 8.

Mr. Karnick Krishnamurthy Jodidar of Magadi has submitted a petition to the Mysore Government, asking that he be allowed to fill the vacancy in the Mysore Legislative Council caused by Mr. B. Naggappa's appointment as Sub-Judge, Bangalore District.

INVESTITURE IN MADRAS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, FEBRUARY 8.

The Governor to-night, in the presence of a fashionable assembly within the Banqueting Hall, decorated the Hon'ble Mr. Andrew E. Castle-Stuart Stuart, I. C. S., with the badge of Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India and also the Hon'ble Mr. F. J. Wilson, M. I. C. E., with the badge of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire and presented the Kaiser-i-Hind Medal of 1st Class to the Hon'ble Dewan Bahadur Narayana Iyer Subramanian B. A., B. L. and the same medal of the Second Class to Miss Florence Swainson. His Excellency paid graceful compliments to each recipient.

LADY MINTO'S NURSING ASSOCIATION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 8.

A meeting of the Central Committee of Lady Minto's Indian Nursing Association was held at Government House on Monday afternoon and Her Excellency the Countess of Minto presided. The financial statement was not quite so satisfactory as at the close of 1908. Amongst recent donations in aid of the Endowment Fund are the following :—The Maharaja of Gidhour Rs. 2,000 ; Seth Hurdutroy Chamria, Rs. 1,000; Seth Hookumchand Kasliwal, Rs. 1,000; Rampurtap Chamria, Rs. 500 ; Mr. A. Mitaranga, Rs. 50 ; Miss Whitney, Rs. 50 ; Harmston's Circus, Rs. 426. The Report of the Association for its third year of working was presented and approved.

BRASS AND COPPER WORK SCHOLARSHIPS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

MADRAS, FEBRUARY 8.

The Victoria Technical Institute, Madras, will shortly make the selection for the Prince of Wales Scholarship, which is given for encouragement for working in brass and copper. The scholarship which is tenable for three years is of the value of Rs. 15 per mensem for the first, Rs.17-8 for the second, and Rs.20 for the third year. The scholarship holders will be required to travel and visit art centres in India, Burma or Ceylon, and submit reports.

DOMESTIC SERVANTS' REGISTRATION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, FEBRUARY 8.

In 1905 the Lieutenant-Governor refused the proposal for compulsory registration of domestic servants in Burma. Last year the subject was again revised by the Municipality of Rangoon and after the opinion of all Municipalities in Burma and the public in general being considered the Lieutenant-Governor is forced to the conclusion that the proposal cannot be adopted.

THE VICEROY'S GUESTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 9.

H. H. the Aga Khan is expected as a guest at Government House this afternoon and Mr and Mrs Roosvelt Robinson and son and Major General Grover, Inspector General of Cavalry and Captain Fisher, his Brigade Major, to-morrow morning.

REWARDS TO RANGOON POLICE OFFICERS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

RANGOON, FEBRUARY 9.

At an annual Police Parade to-day for inspection by the Lieutenant-Governor, the following European officers received rewards for good services rendered during the year :—Inspector E. Brown, certificate and Rs. 50 for arresting two criminals and recovering Rs. 1,700 ; also Rs. 50 to each of the following :—Inspector Edwards and Deputy Inspector Stokes and Sergeant Hunter received certificates and Rs. 25 for stopping a runaway ticca gharry and averting an accident ; Sergeant Dawson, certificate for long and meritorious service.

MRS. BULAGI RAM, a Danish lady and a graduate of the Copenhagen University, has suggested a scheme for a private lying-in hospital for women in Lahore and offered her ervices for the purpose.

THE BOMBAY NATIVE PIECE GOODS MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION.

THE annual general meeting of the Bombay Native Piece-goods Merchants' Association was held on Saturday at the Mulji Jetha Market Hall under the presidentship of the Hon'ble Mr. Manmohandas Ramji, Chairman of the Association.

Mr. Ranchordas Thackersey congratulated Mr. Manmohandas Ramji on his election to the Legislative Council. The Hon'ble Mr. Manmohandas, in proposing the adoption of the report for the year 1908-09, said :—Gentlemen, you will see from the report of the Association presented to you how useful and important a record of work it has been able to put up to its credit. An important business transacted during the course of the year was the satisfactory settlement of the long-standing dispute with regard to indent forms. We can well congratulate ourselves on this as it was hitherto considered to present almost insuperable difficulties. The settlement has put an end to the losses we had to suffer in consequence of the one-sided agreements, and we are already enjoying the good results of the new revised contract. Bombay merchants have been able to obtain one lakh of rupees as damages under the revised agreement. Over and above this the delivery of the goods is getting more and more regular. All these good results have been due to our union and legitimate agitation for our rights, an object lesson indeed which we hope we shall never forget. The settlement has been effected in such a sound and substantial way that it has benefitted even merchants of Calcutta, Karachi and other places. In this connection I must mention that not a small credit is due to Messrs. Ralli Bros. and Messrs. Graham and Co. for their valuable help in the final settlement of the dispute. They made the beginning in accepting our demands and thus set an example for others to follow. Had it not been for this friendly action of theirs, the matter would have been further delayed. We feel deeply thankful to both these offices for their help in the settlement. Another event on which the Indian commercial community in general and our Association in particular can well congratulate itself was the Reforms Scheme granting new rights and privileges to Indian people. We are deeply thankful to independent statesmen like Lord Morley and H. E. Lord Minto for this sympathetic recognition of the rights of the Indian commercial community. Opinions of European Chambers of Commerce were hitherto considered as the opinion of the Indian Commercial Community. With due deference to European Chambers of Commerce I must say that such a system was not salutary looking to the fact that the interests of the European and Indian Commercial Communities differ on not a few occasions. Our new rights have recognised this and provided for independent expressions of opinion of the Indian Commercial Community also. It is indeed a veritable epoch-making event in the history of Indian commerce.

This has been the result in my opinion of constitutional agitation. I always believe that we can never obtain by force what we can get by peaceful and constitutional methods. Violence always ends in destruction and more often than not sets back the hands of progress. It is to be recorded with extreme sorrow that anarchical crimes are manifesting themselves in this country. All sane and patriotic men ought to think it their duty to co-operate with Government in putting down these methods of terrorism which are likely to entail much trouble upon people and to prove a serious impediment in the way of the higher evolution of this country. At the same time I think that the Government ought not to believe that their duty ends with putting down such crimes. They ought to go one step further and in conjunction with leaders of Indian public opinion to find out the causes of this strange happening that this country once so well known for its loyalty has to witness deeds of outrage and violence.

The Hon'ble Mr. Webb has recently recommended to the Government levying of a heavy import duty on silver. The question is a very serious one and it is necessary to take into consideration all the upheaval that took place at the time of that change in the Currency Legislation. Is is undesirable to have disturbing changes specially at the present time when through the fixity of the Exchange Commerce of the country is in a smooth and stable condition. Any disturbance on lines suggested by the Hon'ble Mr. Webb will mean serious loss to merchants. As far as I know there is no reason adduced for introducing changes of the the kind. The only step I would consider desirable is to have, for keeping the exchange steady, a large Gold Reserve in Government Treasuries and not to employ it in loans for getting a trivial sum in the shape interest. Time has also arrived when an independent and close inquiry should be made in the question of high level of prices. Through currency changes the value of the Rupee has increased in proportion to that of gold, resulting in a Rupee fetching 16d. for exports instead of only 18d. as before. People have therefore to pay more locally.

We have started a charitable dispensary for the benefit of our employees. There is a similar urgent need for residential buildings with cheap rents for those who are extremely poor. I hope that the question will be taken up and tackled in immediate future.

Before I conclude I would like to refer to the heavy increase in rates of Railways for first and second class passengers. It will entail much loss and inconvenience upon the commercial community as well as the general public of Bombay who have to go to the suburbs to escape the ravages of plague and malaria in the City. Though rates for season tickets have not yet been increased it is rumoured that such an increase is likely to take place. It will be extremely regrettable if people have to leave off going to the suburbs through this cause. There is a necessity for an inquiry into the causes of such an increase under the management of the Government when there was felt no need for it when Railways were managed by private Companies. This is a question which ought to be taken up by the public at large. It is preposterous indeed that while on one hand big schemes are being hatched for the expansion of Bombay, on the other hand Railway rates are being increased which will have just the opposite effect. If it is impossible to revert to original rates in toto, it ought to be at least locked to that season ticket rates are kept the same and that rates for distances within one hundred miles of Bombay are refixed as under the old system. In conclusion, I wish a happy year to you all.

Mr. Runchhoddas Thackersey, supporting the above proposal, ascribed the present depression in trade to the speculation of American Cotton merchants. A remedy for the present state of affairs lay according to him in the Government and the people making every effort to grow long stapled cotton in this country. He referred to the election of an Indian merchant to the Bombay Legislative Council and hoped that a right to elect a member to the Imperial Legislative Council would be also granted in the near future to the Indian Commercial Community.

The proposition was further supported by Mr. Chaturbhuj Kursondas Shroff who suggested the advisability of opening a Commercial Library.

The Report was then adopted and the meeting dispersed after electing the Committee and the auditors for the current year.

RANGOON CHIEF COURT JUDGESHIP.

Strong Protest against Government Selection.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, FEBRUARY 8.

The Rangoon Bar Library Association has to-day sent the following telegram to the Secretary of State for India and the Viceroy:—"Mr. Parlett was appointed Acting Judge Chief Court, in April 1908. The Rangoon Bar Association then protested against the appointment as his judicial experience consisted only of seven months' service as Divisional Judge. The Association thought the appointment was made in an emergency to fill an acting vacancy. The Association now understands that it is proposed to retain him as Additional Judge. There is no emergency now and the Government had time to select a trained judicial officer. The Association desires to renew its protest, and protest most emphatically against the proposed appointment."

NOTES ON INDIAN INTERESTS.

THOUGHTS BY A NATIVE THINKER.

THE PRESS ACT. No thoughtful Indian will deny the necessity for more stringent laws to meet the grave public disorders which afflict this country. If the Government can devise any measure which may deal effectually with treason and violence, which will give the death-blow to the gospel of anarchy, and clear the atmosphere of the insidious poison with which it is charged, I should never object to it on mere sentimental grounds that it was coercive or repressive. The new Press Bill has been condemned by a portion of the Indian Press on these grounds. These writers, swayed chiefly by phrases which they utter by rote, are again busy saying that force is no remedy, that there should be conciliation, no coercion, that the Bill is an attack upon the freedom of the Press and upon liberty of speech, which are the birthright of all Englishmen, and consequently of all who own allegiance to England. Opinions of eminent Anglo-Indians, expressed half a century ago with reference to the policy to be pursued towards the Vernacular Press are paraded in condemnation of the measure ; and this is done in strange oblivion of the fact that the circumstances which have arisen to-day did not exist before, nor were they dreamt of at the time even as a possible contingency. I shall not be surprised if some of these publicists will be tempted to quote in support of their criticisms fine phrases of a general character from the Areopagetica of Milton, to which the Hon. Sir Herbert Risley made a passing reference in the speech in which he introduced the Press Bill in the Supreme Legislative Council. If I were a revolutionary endowed with an ordinary sense of fairness, I should rather be chastened by a study of the great prose masterpiece of Milton, advocating with rare eloquence the loftiest of principles and the purest of maxims on behalf of liberty of speech. He has pleaded in it "for the privilege and dignity of learning," for the liberty of great scholars and noble souls honestly toiling in the field of knowledge. He has pleaded in it, with the passionate fervour of a great and good man, on behalf of truth and reason, and of the productions of great minds. His magnificent argument can possibly have no reference to puny scribblers, mean, withered creatures, fanatics with a deranged understanding, propagating sedition and hatred. In his condemnation of the law of licensing, Milton said: "Truth and understanding are not such wares as may be monopolized and traded in by tickets and statutes and standards." The proposed Press Act does not fetter, or interfere in the slightest degree with truth and understanding. It aims at the suppression of lying and slander and vilification. It makes no invidious distinction between the Indian and the Anglo-Indian Press ; it will not cause suffering or inconvenience to honest conductors of presses and newspapers. It proposes to punish license, and who will say that license, which is responsible for the present dangers, which we all deplore, should not be ruthlessly suppressed ? Those who honestly deplore the evils can not consistently object to the new weapon which has been forged by Government. Consistency would rather demand that they should fervently pray that it may prove efficacious.

WILL IT SUCCEED ? GOVERNMENT have owned themselves defeated in their endeavours to cure the country of its disorders. Will the new measure effect a cure, after all ? Will the power to be given to the Executive to take security from owners of presses, to forfeit the security and enhance the amount, when some objectionable matter is printed, and finally, to seize the Press on a repetition of the offence, be sufficient to prevent the dissemination of seditious literature ? Will the power to be given to Customs officials and the Post office to open suspected packages and refuse to forward them to their destination, if objectionable, effectually prevent the importation of inflammatory papers and leaflets ? For one such package that will be discovered and destroyed, a dozen may pass through unsuspected. If the measure succeeds even in reducing the evil, we should be satisfied. From an impartial survey of the circumstances, it is too much to hope that it will annihilate sedition, or prevail against the dark subterfuges which will be resorted to for its propagation. Again, the gospel of revolution has had a very good start. "Our forbearance was extreme," said Sir H. Risley. "Many people may think it excessive. But the ingrained instincts of Englishmen are averse to interference with the Press even by way of prosecution, and we continued to hope that time and education would bring wisdom. Our hope was vain ; the Press did not mend its ways ; it went continually from bad to worse." So the dragon's teeth were allowed to be sown here and there, and, behold, there has arisen in consequence a body of armed men ! Some critics have founded on this candid declaration the charge of excessive tolerance and undue dilatoriness against Government. They are wise after the event, who could have dreamt, a few short years ago, that the utmost efforts of treason would be able to produce a band of desperadoes seeking martyrdom by means of murder ? If, before the situation had become so perilous, the Government had adopted stern measures, perhaps, some of these very men might have said that they had not been absolutely justified by the circumstances, and sober and loyal Indians might have been of the same opinion.

ARMED SEDITION. SUPPOSING all the means adopted by Government will be effective in destroying altogether the propaganda of disaffection, the atmosphere which it has created will take long to be purged of its noxious impurities. It will continue to contaminate people susceptible to its influence. It has created, in varying degrees, a spirit of sullen hostility and rancour among natives of a certain class. It is all very well to endeavour to prevent the importation and dissemination of seditious writings. It is a matter of far greater concern to prevent the smuggling of arms and the materials used in the manufacture of infernal machines. If arms and ammunition can be placed beyond the reach of the anarchist, it will not be found so easy to perpetrate murderous outrages. Sedition will then be like the serpent deprived of his poisonous fangs, impotent for any evil commensurate with its desires. Then it would writhe and wriggle in vain. If the evil continues unabated, a time may come when the keeping of arms and ammunition without a license may be declared an offence liable to the highest punishment, short of hanging. These are anxious and troublous times. Heaven preserve the fair fame of India ?

NATIVE OPINION. THE principle of the Bill has been accepted by the non-official members of the Viceroy's Council. One may take this as a gratifying illustration of the sense of responsibility which will be engendered in popular representatives by a closer association with the administration. The Bill, in its details, is, however, liable to some fair criticism. The general native opinion is that there was no urgent necessity to rush it through the Council, as if India were on the brink of a precipice, and the measure could only save it, provided not a moment was lost in passing it. It might have waited a fortnight for ascertaining mature public opinion about its several provisions. It does not, again, create a favourable impression of the statesmanship of our rulers that they should make up their mind to bring such a measure into operation at very short notice, as if the circumstances which have called for it had suddenly and unexpectedly burst upon their view. As the law proposes to take security from new presses alone, it is argued that any delay in passing it might have resulted in the starting of a number of mushroom presses throughout India. Granting that these apprehensions were well founded, it would have been possible to forestall this movement by making the provisions relating to security applicable to presses opened since the introduction of the Bill. The powers vested in the Magistrates for determining the amount of the security to be deposited by a Press might be made subject to confirmation by higher authority, and it is well that the maximum amount has been reduced, on the recommendation of the Select Committee, from Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 2,000. The operation of the As might also have been restricted to a period of three years or so, as proposed by the Hon. Mr. Gokhale.

THE VICEROY'S PRONOUNCEMENT. The principle of the Bill with the necessity for it, was accepted by the whole Council with the exception of two stalwarts—Babu Bhupendranath Basu and Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya. Of all the faithless, faithful only these! I am pleased to find that what I have noted in a foregoing paragraph about the value of admitting the co-operation of the people's representatives with the administration has since been confirmed by the Viceroy at the conclusion of the debate in the Council. He said, "The members of this greatly enlarged Council, thoroughly representative of Indian interests, have passed what may be justly called a repressive measure, because they believe with the Government of India that that measure is essential to the welfare of this country. In so doing they have furnished the proof, which I have always hoped and believed that they would furnish, that increased representation of Indian interests and communities would not weaken, but would vastly strengthen the British administration." The Viceroy's announcement about the release of the deportees will be hailed by the native community with delight. The regret that at the very first meeting of the reformed Council the Government should be forced to enact a stern measure for the repression of lawlessness, will now be counter-balanced by satisfaction at the humane action which has accompanied it.

DION.

ALL INDIA MOSLEM LEAGUE.

The Delhi Session.

(BY A MUSLIM PATRIOT.)

THE Delhi Session of the All India Moslem League at Delhi was a great success. The League gatherings, unlike the meetings of the Indian National Congress, are restricted to members only. On this occasion there was a large muster of members. The audience made a good show. The other Presidencies did not contribute many visitors, but Delhi and its surrounding towns were well represented as was the Bombay Presidency. The City of Bombay representatives were H. H. the Aga Khan, the Hon. Mr. Jinnah, the Hon. Mr. Fazalbhai and Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin.

His Highness the Aga Khan, the permanent President, the life and soul of their political movement of the Indian Musalmans, was present at all the meetings. He returned from England full of hope and aspirations to guide the Musalmans right and succeeded admirably. His Highness wore a Turkish cap at the meetings and thus set a fashion to all, and I am glad to state it was readily and promptly taken up. Throughout the sittings His Highness sat by the side of the Prince of Arcot the President-elect and guided deliberations of the meetings. Perhaps it is not well-known that the Prince of Arcot is a French Count. Thus this year's gathering of the All India Moslem League had the honour of being presided over by a French nobleman who is also a loyal Indian Prince.

There were three principal and important speeches. H. H. the Aga Khan, the Prince of Arcot and Right Hon. Mr. Amir Ali's speeches were much applauded. The predominant sentiment was gratefulness for the grant of just Mahomedan claims in the Reform Scheme and loyalty to the British Crown. The chief characteristic of all the speeches was the sound advice as to securing solid and a thoroughly good understanding between the Hindu and Mahomedan communities. The resolutions were few and select; but they touched all the important topics interesting to the Muslim community. One resolution thanked the Government for the Reform Regulations, others asked for separate representation to Mahomedans on local bodies, the promotion of fair and adequate representation to them in the public service, the acknowledgment of Urdu as the Court language, thus popularising the national language of the Musalmans. Anarchy was condemned and by one resolution an appeal was made to the Mahomedans to establish a Mahomedan University at Aligarh. All the resolutions were adopted with great enthusiasm. An interesting feature in the selection of speakers was that the Bombay representatives were put down to speak on subjects such as anarchy, University Education, etc. All subjects that had the semblance of raising narrow communal differences were left to others.

The rules were revised and changes of some importance were carried. The fee of membership was reduced. The number of members was increased from 400 to 800. This was necessary to equalise the distribution in various Presidencies. This step will remove complaints and grievances. Henceforward there will be twenty Vice-Presidents of the League. By this step each Presidency will have three Vice-Presidents and this will bring a sum of Rs. 2,000 to the funds of the League every year. In this Presidency the honour has fallen to the family of Sir Currimbhai as well as his son the Hon. Mr. Fazalbhai was elected Vice-President of the Central League which is rather a unique honour. The omission of Sir Adamjee's name attracts attention. Sir Adamjee worked hard to set up the League. It is also remarkable that the two Bombay citizens should have been selected for this honour to the exclusion of every member of the Deccan Moslem League.

Another memorable aspect is the financial stability the League has secured. The response at Delhi was generous. Permanent annual grants of Rs. 9,000 and donations of equal amounts have been promised. This Presidency is again in the forefront. H.H. the Aga Khan Rs. 4,000 and Messrs. Fazalbhai and Kaji Kabiruddin Rs. 100 each annually have been promised.

The Headquarter of the League, for the next term of two years has been fixed at Aligarh. The idea is the centre of the League should go round to every Presidency throughout India.

I cannot close these notes of observations without adding that the success of the League so far has depended and in future will depend upon His Highness the Aga Khan to whom the community is solely indebted.

RAILWAY NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 9.

The Railway Board have approved of a revised design for combined metre gauge goods brak[illegible]s and horse boxes for adoption on the [illegible]h Indian Railway.

Mr. Heap, Junior Government Inspector of Railways, Circle No 1, is granted combined leave for one year and eight months from the 7th March 1910 or subsequent date of relief and Mr. Richards, Engineer-in-Chief, State Railway Surveys, Burma, is appointed to officiate in his place with the rank of Executive Engineer.

Mr. Crommelin, of the Superior Traffic Department of State Railways whose services are lent to the Bombay, Baroda and G. I. P. Railway Co, is permitted to retire from the service of the Government from the 12th Feb. 1910.

Mr. Butler, Shed Foreman N. W. Railway, is granted the honorary rank of Asstt Loco. Superintendent.

It is expected that the line from Chubra to Mashrak will be ready for inspection prior to the opening to traffic on the 15th February.

THE DOMICILED COMMUNITY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 8.

A meeting of the domiciled community has held at the Dalhousie Institute this evening, to thank Government for appointing Mr. Madge to the Viceroy's Council and to congratulate Mr. Madge. Mr. Thomas McMowan presided and in opening the proceedings recalled Mr. Madge's public activity as a writer and speaker and expressed gratification at his election to represent the community of which he was so prominent a member. His election meant the recognition of the importance of the community and its diverse interests. Mr. Madge made a suitable reply.

Two resolutions were passed, thanking Government and congratulating Mr. Madge. The meeting was largely attended by members of the domiciled community, both male and female.

SPORTING NEWS.

BOMBAY RACES.

First Day.

THE Bombay Big meeting opened this afternoon with a card of six events which provided excellent sport. In spite of being a week day there was a large gathering of the public in the enclosures and twenty-three bookmakers in the Grand Stand and twenty-seven in the second steed out to cater for them. In the matter of winners the ring and the punter shared equally with three each, but all things taken together, the public had slightly the better of the exchanges.

The day opened with the half mile race for new Arabs. In a field of thirteen, most of whom are unknown quantities, Majesty and Siriska were made favourites at twos and threes respectively, while Toronto and Jambud commanded a lot of place money. The order at the finish was Majesty, Toronto and Siriska.

The Fort Plate—6 furlongs, was for old Arabs, and Seimitar at even money and Shanwar at nine to four against were backed to the exclusion of every other pony, but the winner turned up in a 12 to 1 chance Minerva whom Barrett led home and the favourite had to be content with second place.

The Importers' Plate, a short distance race for horses, found a nice field of eight saddled and Castalia was the rage, while Pincher also had a large following and place money came in for Danseuse. Castalia making her own running won as she liked, Danseuse and Boomey finding places.

The big event of the day was the City Plate, a mile and a quarter race for horses. Owing to the absence of principal Upper India stables, there was only a moderate field, Fizz, Master Delavel, Pelargonium standing out prominently on their Calcutta form as also Sham Fight on his last Saturday's win. Fizz was backed to odds on and was eventually wiped off the boards, while Master Delavel and Sham Fight also found plenty of supporters. From the first it was a one horse race and Master Delavel had matters all his own way and Fizz could only find second place a length and a half off. Sham Fight put in a good run and is certain to win a few brackets.

Despite his 10st 3lbs old Precious was made the favourite for the Arab mile race and the game horse who was nowhere at the start and only fifth at the bend, turned up trumps at the finish with a length to spare. Company took second place, thus keeping true to his Poona form, while Merrily was third.

Both Seimitar and Shanwar were a second time saddled for last race of the afternoon, the former being again installed favourite while his old rivals, Mountain King and Rajput, also commanded a good market. Again Seimitar played false and Rajput carrying a level weight beat him by a couple of lengths, Kassy being third.

Good fields were stripped in all the events and there was good time recorded throughout the afternoon and Majesty's 53 4-5 secs. for the half mile and Rajputs 1 min. 7 secs. for five furlongs must stand out prominently. The tote did good business and with increasing patronage declared fair dividends.

Details:—

THE NEW PLATE—Distance half mile.

Mr R R S' Majesty 8st 10lbs ....P Brown 1
Mr N Syed Rashid's Toronto 8st 7lbs......Evans 2
Mr Ali bin Talib's Siriska 8st 10lbs ...A Ferguson 3
Mr Pitt's Alert 8st 10lbs..........................Abdoola 4

ALSO RAN:—Reaper 8st 10lbs Whalley; Midday 8st 10lbs Barrett; Jumbud 8st 7lbs Ames; Fado 8st 4lbs Mujeed; William Tell 8st 4lbs car 8st 6lbs Native; Rajub 8st 4lbs Hazza; Ordinary 8st 4lbs Charters; Siberia 7st 12lbs A. Hoyt; Leader 7st 12lbs Yussuff.

BETTING:—2 to 1 against Majesty, 3 to 1 Siriska, 8 to 1 Jumbud and Toronto and 10 to 1 and 20 to 1 the others.

THE RACE:—In a poor start Majesty led out followed by Siriska and Toronto and at the quarter mile the front pair changed places. At the bend Majesty again came to the front and going easy won confortably by 1 3-4 lengths. Half way up distance Toronto overhauled Siriska and took second place by a length; 1 1-2 lengths between third and fourth. Time.—53 4-5secs.

Winner trained by Byramjee Rustomji.

Totalizator paid Rs. 35 on winner and Rs. 13-8, Rs. 17 and Rs. 14-8 for places.

THE FORT PLATE.—Distance six furlongs.

Mr Heath's Minerva 8st 5lbs ....Barrett 1
Mr R R S' Scimitar 8st 7lbs ....P Brown 2
Mr Kadoo bin Saleh's Hishan 7st 10lbs ...A Hoyt 3
Mr Syed Rashid's Hoodaib 8st 8lbs........Mujeed 4

ALSO RAN.—Farick 9st3lbs A Ferguson; Zinfandal 8st 11lbs Evans; Shanwar 8st 10lbs Whalley; Fairfield 8st 8lbs Abbas; Steel 8st 4lbs Native; Yacoot 7st 12lbs Charters.

BETTING.—Evens Seimitar, 9 to 4 against Shanwar, 10 to 1 Zinfandal, 12 to 1 Minerva and Hishan, 20 to 1 the rest.

THE RACE:—The field kicked up a bit at the gate and when released Minerva cut out work in front followed by Shanwar and Zinfandel. Nearing the half mile Shanwar took the command with Minerva, Zinfandel, Hishan, and Seimitar lying next. At the bend Hishan was leading the field, but at the straight Minerva again went to front and staying out a challenge from Scimitar won easily by 1 3-4 lengths. A neck between Seimitar and Hishan and the fourth was 1-2 length off. Time.—1min. 22 3-5secs.

Winner trained by Oomerkhan.

Totalizator paid Rs. 135 on winner and Rs. 31-8, Rs. 14-8 and Rs. 27-8 for places.

THE IMPORTER'S PLATE—Distance 5 furlongs.

Mr P B Avasia's Castalia 8st 12lbs..............Ames 1
Mr G K's Danseuse 8st 12lbs......................Evans 2
Mr J C Smith's Boomey 8st 4lbs.......A Ferguson 3
Mr M Goculdass' T M S 8st 7lbs..........A Hoyt 4

ALSO RAN: Pincher 8st 7lbs Whalley; Lady Spring 8st 7lbs Barrett; Lady Honor 8st 5lbs F Manley; Coel 8st 1lb Charters.

BETTING: Evens Castalia, 3 to 1 against Pincher, 6 to 1 Danseuse, 7 to 1 Coel and 15 to 1 and 20 to 1 the others.

THE RACE:—Danseuse was earliest out of the gate, but was soon displaced by Castalia who, followed by the late leader, T. M. S. and Boomey, raced to the distance where Boomey came alongside of T. M. S. The favourite had nothing to fear and won comfortably by 1 1-4 lengths. 1 3-4 lengths separated Danseuse and Boomey and the fourth was 1 length off. Time—1 min. 1 4-5 secs.

Winner trained by H. C. Ramshaw.

Totalizator paid Rs. 22 on the winner and Rs. 13, Rs. 18-8 and Rs. 25 for places.

THE BOMBAY CITY PLATE—1 1-4 miles.

Mr M Goculdass' Master Delavel, 7st 10lbs
A Hoyt 1
Mr C R Whittingham's Fizz, 9st..................Ames 2
Mr R H Gahagan's Sham Fight, 7st 10lbs..Barrett 3
Mr G K's Pelargonium II, 9st.......................Evans 4

ALSO RAN:—Crossbred, 8st 5lbs Charters; Sporran 7st 10lbs Melsom; Stirabout 7st 10lbs Whalley; Coat of Arms 7st 10lbs A Ferguson.

BETTING.—7 to 4 on Fizz, 5 to 1 against Master Delavel, 7 to 1 Sham Fight, 10 to 1 Pelargonium II, 20 to 1 the others.

THE RACE.—Crossbred badly and Pelargonium slightly were left at the post at the start, while Master Delavel was out in front followed by Stirabout and Fizz. Past the seven furlongs Pelargonium got into second place, Fizz and Stirabout lying next at the bend Sham Fight displaced Stirabout at the distance. Fizz went after the leader, but Hoyt held Master Delavel safe and the latter won comfortably by 1 1-2 lengths. Sham Fight putting in a good run at the finish secured third place a head off Fizz and Pelargonium was only a neck behind. Time.—2min. 13 1-5 secs.

Winner trained by C. Blesch.

Totalizator paid Rs. 60-8 on the winner and Rs. 12, 11-8, and 12-8 for places.

THE DEALERS' PLATE—Distance 1 mile.

Mr. R. R. S.' Precious 10st. 3lbs..........P. Brown 1
Mr. H. A. Shabak's Co. 8st. 7lbs...............Mujeed 2
Mr. Ali bin Talib's Merrily 8st 4lbs....A Ferguson 3
Mr. K's Peculiar 9st 9lbs........................Evans 4

ALSO-RAN—Second Thoughts 8st 11lbs A Hoyt; Urgent 8st 11lbs Charters; Dhafer 8st 11lbs W Kasson; Parliament 8st 11lbs T Shaw Red Sea 10lbs Native; Tunis 8st 7lbs Barrett.

BETTING—Evens Precious, 6 to 1 against Peculiar and Merrily, 7 to 1 Second Thoughts, 10 to 1 Company and any price the rest.

THE RACE.—From a fair start Dhafer raced in front followed by Urgent, Peculiar and Tunis and at the six furlongs Merrily got into third place. At the bend Merrily took command from Peculiar, Dhafer and Urgent falling back here. On entering the straight Precious and Company began to come up and went after the leader and half way up the distance the favourite drew alongside of Merrily and soon overhauling him Precious won comfortably by 1 length; 1-2 length between Company and Merrily, and Peculiar was fourth a length off. Time —1 min. 53 3-5 secs.

Winner trained by Byramji Rustomji.

Totalizator paid Rs. 19-8 on the winner and Rs. 13, Rs. 23, and Rs. 16, for places.

THE PADDOCK PLATE—5 furlongs.

Mr A S Oomer's Rajput 8st 2lbs car 8st 4lbs
Evans 1
Mr R R S' Seimitar 8st 4lbs ....P Brown 2
Mr Heath's Plassy 7st 9lbs car 1st 10lbs...Barrett 3
Mr Dara Cowasjee's Gafal 8st 6lbs..........Whalley 4

ALSO RAN:—Mountain King 3st 11lbs A Hoyt; Shanwar 8st 7lbs Ferguson; Sheriff 7st 10lbs Mujeed; Nagashi 7stt 9lbs W Keeson.

BETTING:—6 to 4 against Seimiter, 5 to 2 Mountain King, 4 to 1 Rajput, 8 to 1 Shanwar, Sheriff and Plassy, and 15 to 1 the others.

THE RACE:—Mountain King led out followed by Sheriff and Rajput and at the quarter mile the leader fell away and Sheriff with Rajput and Plassy lying next led for home. At the bend Sheriff also died away and Rajput took command. Up the distance Scimitar challenged, but he was too late and the former won easily by 2 lengths; 1-2 length between the placed horses and Gafal with a late run was fourth also 1-2 length off. Time—1min. 7secs.

Winner trained by Owner.

Fotalizator paid Rs. 64-8 on the winner and Rs. 16, Rs. 15, and 21-8 for places.

BOMBAY RACES.

Second Day.

SATURDAY, 12TH FEBRUARY, 1910.

Horses struck out after declaration of 1st forfeit at 7 p. m. on Wednesday, 9th February.

The Grand Western Handicap.—Distance about 1 mile 1 fur. Bull Dog, Wise Bird, Seult Line, and Galloping Girl II.

The Importers Handicap.—Distance 6 furlongs. Lachlan, Twistum, Ure, Cill Dara, T. M. S., Familiar, Oldham, and Milner II.

The Stewards Purse.—Distance 5 furlongs. Cracker, Refresher, and Miss Clare.

YACHT CLUB RACES.

The following races will be sailed on Saturday, 12th instant.

A Class—Committee Vessel to Tucker Beacon to starboard, thence to Mark Buoy to starboard, thence to Committee Vessel, thence to North Karanja Buoy to port, thence to Committee Vessel. Start at 3-30. Distance—11·55 miles.

B Class.—Committee Vessel to Tucker Beacon to starboard, thence to North Karanja Buoy to starboard, thence to Commitree Vessel, thence to Mark Buoy to port, thence to Committee Vessel. Distance—10·48. Start at 3-40 p.m.

C Class.—Committee Vessel to P. and O. "B" buoy to starboard, thence to Tucker Beacon to starboard, thence to Mark Buoy to starboard, thence to Committee Vessel. Start at 3-50 p.m. Distance—7·92 miles.

THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA LAWN TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

List of Events.

I. THE WESTERN INDIA CHAMPIONSHIP CHALLENGE CUPS.—(1) Single. Entrance Fee, Rs. 10. Prize.—The Challenge Cup and a prize, value Rs. 75. (2) Doubles. Entrance Fee, Rs. 10 each. Prize—The Challenge Cup and prize, value Rs. 50 each. The first round will commence Saturday, March 12th.

II. THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA CHAMPIONSHIP.—THE MARRYAT CUP.—Single. Entrance Fee, Rs. 8. Prize.—The Challenge Cup and prize value of Entrance Fees. The first round will commence Tuesday, March 1st.

III. HANDICAP SINGLES.—Entrance Fee, Rs. 3. First Prize.—Value, Rs. 75. Second Prize.—Value, Rs. 50. The first round will commence Friday, April 1st.

IV.—MIXED DOUBLES HANDICAP.—Entrance Fee, Rs. 5 per pair. Prizes to be given to the Ladies. First Prize.—Value, Rs. 50. Second Prize.—Value, Rs. 30. The first round will commence Monday, March 21st.

Entries close Monday, 21st February.

Draw will be notified Saturday, 26th February.

R. D. ENGLAND,
Hony. Secy., Lawn Tennis.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA RACQUET TOURNAMENT.

Dates of the First Round.

OPEN SINGLES.—Greig v. Sanderson, Tuesday 15th, 3-30; Richmond v England, Tuesday 15th, 3.

OPEN DOUBLES.—Richmond and Greig and Sanderson vs. England, Sunday, 20th.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS DOUBLES.—Charterhouse v Rugby, Sunday, 13th, 3-30; Eton v Malvern, Saturday 12th 2·45.

MARKERS SINGLES.

Dinshaw, Majid ... } Sunday 13th.
Padamji ..., Savarkhan... } Saturday 12th, 3·30 } Sunday 13th.
Jehangir ..., Jamshedji ... } Sunday 13th
Maneckji (B'lore)..., Hormusjee ... } Saturday, 12th
Maneckjee (Mhow)... } 4.

THE "CONDER" TROPHY TOURNAMENT. (DOUBLES).

Entries for the above tournament close to-day; drawing will take place on Friday 11th inst. and the tournament will commence on Feb. 14th. Tournament is open to all comers; Entrance fee Rs. 5 per couple. Send in at once to the Honorary Tennis Secretary, Y.M.C.A., Wodehouse Rd, Fort.

FOOTBALL AT MADRAS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, FEBRUARY 9.

The match, this afternoon, in the Football tournament was between the Notts and Derby Regiment, and the Leicester Regiment. The latter won by two goals to nil.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours, ending at 6 a. m. yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Total deaths from all causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	1	0	7
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	5	3	13
C Market Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	3	1	13
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahalaxmi	1	1	11
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	4	3	28
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	1	2	8
G Mahim and Worli	1	2	15
Water Division	0	0	0
Harbour	0	0	1
Hospitals	6	2	16
Total	16	14	112
Thisday last year	8	7	111

THE RAT CAMPAIGN.

February 4th 1910.

Ward.	Alive.	Dead	Found Infected.
A	130	59	4
B	343	351	56
C	166	133	5
D	103	46	2
E	197	116	3
F	75	23	4
G	86	17	1
Total to date...	1,100	735	74
Total rats killed			1,835

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT.

FIRST CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

ON Wednesday, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Dinshaw D. Davar presided over the seventh sitting of the first Criminal Sessions of the Bombay High Court.

ALLEGED USE OF A FORGED WILL.

His Lordship and a Common Jury resumed the trial of Kankuchand Mulchand, Daji Dhonddeo, Balwant Rajaram, Mahipat Sadashiv and Magandas Maneckchand on charges of (1) conspiring to use as genuine a forged document knowing it to be forged, (2) using as genuine a forged document knowing it to be forged, and (3) abetment of the aforesaid offence.

Mr. J. D. Inverarity and Mr. S. G. Velinkar, instructed by Mr. Gamanlal B. Dalal, on behalf of the complainant, and the Public Prosecutor, on behalf of the Crown, appeared for the prosecution; Mr. R. D. N. Wadia and Mr. V. J. Patell, instructed by Messrs. Shamrao, Minocher and Hiralal, defended the first accused; Mr. F. S. Talyarkhan, instructed by Messrs. Edgelow, Gulabchand and Wadia, appeared for accused Nos. 2 to 4; Mr. E. B. Raikes and Mr. F. S. Talyarkhan, instructed by Messrs. Edgelow, Gulabchand and Wadia, were for the fifth accused.

The complainant was further cross-examined.

Examined by Mr. Talyarkhan, he said that the second accused was in the service of the fifth accused on the day the will was made. There was nothing beyond his bare word to show that he (the second accused) did not leave the service of the fifth accused before the will was made.

In Mr. Raikes' examination witness stated that the Police-Inspector Girdharsing and himself were not searched before the house of accused No. 5 was searched. The day before the search, the house was sealed by his (witness's) seal. No order had been made to make inquiries about accused No. 5.

Ghirdharsing Maniram, examined by Mr. Walinkar, said he was the Police Sub-Inspector in the Criminal Investigation Department. In November 1907, he was doing duty in the Nasik District. At that time he had received orders from Mr. A. K. Kama, Sub-Divisional Magistrate, to make investigations in this case and had received certain documents. He had also examined the complainants. Witness then produced a number of "panchnamas" of the several searches he had made.

Cross-examined by Mr. Wadia, witness said that the investigations lasted from November 1908 till April 1909. Complainant was with him all throughout the inquiry and helped him. Complainant had given him counsel's brief of the High Court Suit. Gamanlal never helped him in the investigations. He saw Gamanlal only when he came to Bombay. The first time that witness heard that the words "Mukam Malegaon" were in the handwriting of Kankuchand was when Gamanlal personally told him so. It was in the middle of December 1909 that he heard it for the first time. He had questioned the complainant with regard to the whole will.

Cross-examined by Mr. Raikes, witness stated that he knew that no inquiry was directed against the fifth accused. He was not justified in doing so without any order. He had searched his shop in his absence. The next day the house was searched. The day before the house was searched witness had put the complainant's seal on the lock as well as his own hand-writing on the paper that was pasted on the lock. He had examined the fifth accused before the search was made. A witness had not then suggested that the alleged draft will was in the accused's handwriting. Balchand had told the witness that he was suspecting the fifth accused. He did not ask the complainant why the fifth accused was not included in the enquiry.

Damodar Bhau, one of the "panchas" was then examined. He said that the search lasted from 2 p.m. 11 p.m. He was not present for the whole time. Complainant's men were present during the search. The documents were produced before them when the "panchnama" was written. Balchand and his two or three men were looking into the papers before the "panchnama" was made. They brought all the papers before the panch at about 8 p.m. They were the only persons looking into the papers. Witness could not tell whether the police officers were present the whole time. Neither witness nor the other members of the Panch read the papers. They (the panch) were at a distance of about five cubits. Only ten minutes were spent initialing the papers. The rest of the time was spent by Balchand, his Gumastas, the police and others in searching other places and in breaking the locks.

In answer to the Court witness said he was absent for about half an hour only.

Continuing witness said that all those people were sitting in a circle and reading the papers. He did not remember whether the police told anything to accused No. 5. Witness knew No. 5, who is known as Magan Sheth at Malegaon and is a rich and very respectable man. No. 5 was the Chairman of the Local Board there. He knew accused Nos. 2 to 4 who were Malegaon people. Ratanchand Bhagwandass was then called as a witness, but he did not put in his appearance.

Mr. Inverarity said that the witness had absconded. He asked His Lordshop to admit Ratanchand's evidence in the Police Court under Section 33 of the Evidence Act.

Mr. Patell and Mr. Talyarkhan objected. Mr. Patell said that he would not press his objection if Ratanchand's affidavit was admitted. Mr. Inverarity said that he had no objection to that. Mr. Talyarkhan said that his learned friend had made out no case for admitting the evidence. He said that the witness might have been kept out by the prosecution.

His Lordship said that Ratanchand's evidence was not worth a thousand rupees. If the prosecution would keep him out, it would cost them one thousand rupees.

The evidence as well as the affidavit were then admitted.

Mr. Nariman was then recalled and he said that the first accused had brought Ratanchand to him. The affidavit was prepared on instructions of the deponent. The affidavit was not filed in consequence of certain instructions given by the first accused.

Rupchand Bhagwandass, in course of his cross-examination, stated that he and his brother Ratanchand were indebted to the complainant to the extent of about Rs. 2,000 or Rs. 3,000.

The Sessions were then adjourned till 11 a.m. to-day.

SINGULARLY BRUTAL MURDER.

Before Sir Narayanrao Chandavarkar and Mr. Justice Knight.

IMPERATOR vs. BHAU NILU PATEL.

For the Accused:—Messrs. M. R. Branson, D. M. Kolah and H. M. Talyarkhan.

For the Crown:—The Government Pleader.

Their Lordships have disposed of the appeal from a decision of Mr. C. E. Palmer, Sessions Judge of Satara, who, in January last, had convicted the accused of double murder and sentenced him to be hanged.

The accused was charged with the murder of his brother's widow Saku and her baby who were killed by a blow of an axe. The murdered woman's sister Tara was in the house when the accused came in with an axe and began to strike Saku with it. Tara went out and called out for help. The accused made a confession to the effect that he thought she would get the 'vatan'. The Sessions Judge had said that the murder was a singularly brutal one.

Their Lordships dismissed the appeal and confirmed the conviction and sentence.

INSOLVENCY APPEAL.

Before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Batchelor.

Ex MEGHRAJ GANGABUX.

For the Insolvent-Appellant:—The Hon'ble the Advocate-General, instructed by Messrs. Ardeshir Hormusji Dinshaw and Co.

For the opposing creditor:—Mr. L. J. Robertson, instructed by Messrs. Crawford, Brown and Co.

Their Lordships have disposed of the appeal of the insolvent from an order of Mr. Justice Dinshaw Davar, the Commissioner of the Insolvency Court, who had refused to grant the insolvent an interim protection order on the ground that it would be tantamount to giving encouragement to what appeared to him to be very dishonest dealings on the part of the insolvent.

The Commissioner had remarked that in spite of the insolvent's conduct, which was calculated to cause great irritation, he had been treated by the opposing creditors, Messrs. Forbes, Forbes Campbell and Co., with extreme consideration and forbearance. The granting or withholding of interim protection was discretionary with the Commissioner. Had he granted it in this instance, it would have been setting a sort of premium on dishonest dealings of traders in Bombay; it would have been in fact a very unwise discretion on his part.

Their Lordships dismissed the appeal with costs.

POLICE NEWS.

PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATES' COURTS.

ESPLANADE.

Before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate.

ALLEGED CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.

His Worship disposed of a case in which one Fakir Mahomed charged one Mahomed Hussein Rangari with criminal breach of trust in respect of gold ornaments valued at about Rs. 2,000.

Mr. Godinho, Pleader, appeared for the complainant; and Mr. R. D. N. Wadia, Barrister-at-Law, instructed by Mr. Kirkesmith of Messrs. Little and Co., Solicitors, defended the accused.

The case for the prosecution was that the complainant before going to Lucknow gave his ornaments to the accused for safe custody, in presence of witnesses. About two months later the accused lodged the complainant at his place on his return to Bombay for about a year, but subsequently turned him out, without returning him the ornaments. The accused denied all knowledge of the ornaments, which it was subsequently found he had pledged with a Marwari.

The ornaments were produced by the Marwari in Court.

The accused pleaded not guilty, stating the ornaments produced in the Court were his, and that he had had dealings with the Marwari since 1906.

His Worship upon the evidence acquitted the accused.

Before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Third Presidency Magistrate.

POSSESSING COCAINE WITHOUT LICENSE.

Inspector Lewis charged one Ibrahim Mahomed with being in possession of 23 grains of cocaine without a license.

The accused pleaded guilty and as he had two prevous convictions against him he was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 150, or in default, to undergo six weeks' simple imprisonment.

MAZAGON.

Before Mr. Frank Oliviera, Fourth Presidency Magistrate.

Superintendent O'Keeffe charged Noor Mahomed, a "jaripuranawalla" with house-trespass by entering the dwelling place of Mrs. Harriet Doming, at Worlee.

The complaint was that Mrs. Doming desiring to dispose of some old articles sent her servant to fetch a "jaripuranawalla." The accused came and while taking away the articles he took a side-paddle which was not sold to him. The complainant would not let him take it and a dispute arose when the accused pushed the complainant and threw her down. The accused was turned out from the compound, but he would not go away. He went again and entered her room and demanded the money he had paid for the articles sold to him which the complainant refused to return. He was fined Rs. 45 with the alternative of a month's rigorous imprisonment.

RAILWAY THEFT.

His Worship disposed of the case in which Ramjan Khedabux and Sheikh Husein, two old offenders, stood charged with stealing a purse containing Rs. 7-3-0 from the pocket of one Vithal Govind, a traveller in a railway carriage.

The accused had picked the complainant's pocket when he entered a third class railway carriage. The accused pleaded guilty and the Magistrate sentenced the first accused to two years' rigorous imprisonment, three months out of which are to be solitary confinement, while the second accused was sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

HONORARY MAGISTRATES' COURT.

FORT.

Before Mr. J. A. D. McBain (Chairman), the Hon'ble Mr. Manmohandas Ramji, and Mr. J. P. Chrystal.

A HORSE ORDERED TO BE SENT TO PINJRAPOLE.

On the 28th of December last, before a Bench composed of Messrs J. A. D. McBain and J. C. Jamsetji, a grey horse belonging to Mr. Ramdas Hirji was put up. The Principal of the Veterinary College having recommended the destruction of the horse, or its being sent to Pinjrapole, their Worships inspected the animal and as the complaint was melanosis they ordered it to be destroyed. Subsequently, the execution of the order was postponed to enable the owner to apply to the High Court for revision. The order was argued at the High Court before the Hon'ble Sir Narayen G. Chandavarkar and Mr. Justice Knight. The owner consented to send the animal to Pinjrapole, and their Lordships ordered accordingly.

Yesterday their Worships passed an order according to the directions of the High Court and directed the owner to pay the fee for admission of the animal into Pinjrapole.

GIRGAUM.

Before Messrs. Frank Andersen (Chairman), and S. A. Nathan.

CAUSING OBSTRUCTION.

Their Worships disposed of a number of cases, the majority of which were against hawkers for exposing articles for sale so as to cause obstruction in a public place.

DADAR.

Before Messrs. H. M. Cama (Chairman,) and Dost Mahomed Peer Mahomed.

DISORDERLY BEHAVIOUR.

Their Worships disposed of a number of cases, some of which were against drunkards and persons of disorderly behaviour.

SCHOOLS SPORTS AT DACCA.

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DACCA, FEBRUARY 9.

The Inter-Government Schools Sports of the Dacca Division under the auspices of the Divisional Commissioner, Mr. Nathan, have commenced this morning. Several cups and medals will be given away and Cricket and Hockey teams from Faridpur, Barisal, and Mymensing have arrived here. The Imperial Farm of Dacca has undertaken the management.

THE UNITED PROVINCES CONFERENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, FEBRUARY 9.

At a meeting held yesterday the Allahabad District Committee again resolved to recommend Hafiz Abdur Lala Baijnath or [illegible] Sotish Chanda Banarji as President for 4th United Provinces Conference.

SIR THOMAS LIPTON IN CALCUTTA.

A Talk on Tea and Sport.

SIR THOMAS LIPTON, business man and sportsman—and looking as though he enjoyed being both—is just now staying for a day or two in Calcutta. A representative of the "Statesman" caught him just as he was about going to tiffin—Sir Thomas called it "lunch"—with another well known cosmopolitan personage, Mr. Melville Stone, president of that great journalistic organisation the Associated Press of America. Another friend present was Captain O'Neill, a yachtsman and racing man well-known in England.

Although now on the easy side of middle age and a man who has been busy all his life to an extent that comparatively few can boast of, Sir Thomas carries a fine physique very well, and has the vigour that energetic Northerners sometimes bring to India—and soon lose. In conversation he has the simple direct speech and maner that characterise great financiers and organisers of every class and grade: and although he has mixed in society of all degrees from highest to lowest, and in most countries of the world, he still betrays his Scottish upbringing by an accent, which is that of Glasgow tinged with American.

PROSPECTS OF TEA.

"Business and pleasure—just that," Sir Thomas said in answer to the question of what has brought him to India. He has large tea interests here and in Ceylon and is out to see how they are going on.

In India his interests are those of a buyer rather than a planter; he has a big warehouse in Calcutta and buys tea from the planters.

Asked if he cared to say anything regarding tea trade prospects, he replied:

"I can tell you that the sale of Indian and Ceylon tea is increasing in all parts of the world. America is consuming more Indian tea now than ever before—to the loss, of course, of Japan and China. The same thing applies to Germany and to many other countries."

"Is there any special reason for such a change of taste?"

"It's simply on account of Indian and Ceylon tea being better than China and Japan tea. Ceylon and India, of course, work very much together. Japan tea is getting nearly wiped out in America by Indian and Ceylon."

And what do you say is the moral of that as regards the policy of those here who are concerned in the Tea trade?

Well I don't think it would be lost money if the Indian Planters Association would spend money in new countries in advertising the merits of Indian tea. It would help all traders like myself, of course, but would help them too. I consider it would be money well spent that was spent in keeping their teas before the public.

They are doing that to some extent, as you are aware?

They are doing it to some extent and it is a good thing to do. I approve of it very much.

What new countries have you specially in mind as those where this advertising would do most good?

"Germany, France, South America, and the United States."

"There is a large field in each of those for pushing Indian tea?"

"Oh yes, in each and all them, a very large field."

"Coffee is the great drink in the States. With your special knowledge of trade and people's tastes there do you think tea likely to displace it?"

"I don't think—I am sure of it. Teas doing it now. I don't think there is a village in the States where Indian tea is not known now, although it was unknown a few years ago. There used to be nothing but China and Japan tea."

"And the better quality of Indian accounts for the Americans giving up coffee for it now they can get it, you think."

"That's it. Tea is taking the place of coffee now in very many countries. In America, where it has been so hard to introduce it, once tea gets a hold on the people they very much prefer it to coffee."

"That is to say, Indian tea?"

"Yes. Indian and Ceylon. The results is that sales are increasing all the time. I experience that myself in various countries. The sale of tea—the consumption, that is—is increasing very much."

THE PLANTING INDUSTRY.

"With constantly increasing demand for the product, then, there is room for expansion in the planting industry?"

"Yes, that is wanted. There is plenty of room for expansion in India and Ceylon for the reason that the consumption is increasing very much."

"Do you consider the planters have sufficient organization (to take proper advantage of opportunities as they occur?"

"Oh yes. I think it is a very well managed organization."

"But your interest as a planter and tea producer is mainly in Ceylon, I believe? Your land is there, I think?"

"My personal interest? Yes. Here in India we buy from the planters. I am going on to Ceylon from here."

"You are interested in cocoa, too, I think? It is not the case that rubber is displacing cocoa on some lands?"

"There is plenty of land being used now for rubber, but it was vacant land formerly. Cocoa pays all right. Rubber pays better than tea in the low-lying lands."

"And those are of less value for tea?"

"It's usually the cheap grade of tea that is grown there. And that's just the land that suits the rubber business."

"From Ceylon you go—where?"

"Back to England."

"What about the tea trade in England?"

"Trade is very good in England just now. Of course the Election has paralyzed the trade to a certain extent."

"An incident at this moment switched off the conversation from trade and turned it on to sport. This was a telegram which was handed to Sir Thomas—a message from Ranjit Sinbji, Jamsahib of Nawanagar—the Prince whom every man, woman, boy and girl in England knows as "Ranji"—the cricketer."

Sir Thomas's keen lined features relaxed into a pleased smile as he handed the slip of paper to the "Statesman's" representatives. "He's a good sport," he said.

The telegram began "just heard of your arrival. Welcome you to India," and went on to invite the visitor to the Jam Sahib's capital, "for," said the sender, "I always remember your great kindness to myself and my team in America in 1899."

THE AMERICA CUP.

"And what about the Cup, Sir Thomas?"—for Sir Thomas Lipton is of more importance with the tiller than the bat. In spite of his grey suit and white solar topee and the Jam Sahib's telegram, he became a yachtsman at once.

"I hope to race for the Cup in 1911."

"But you are racing this year?"

"Oh yes, I have arranged for forty races this year."

"Forty races! Where? at regattas?"

"Regattas round the British coast."

"And what boat?"

"The "Shamrock." She is really the fourth I have built but I call her only "Shamrock." I want to keep the lucky Four of the four-leaved "Shamrock" for America."

"For a new boat I suppose?"

"Yes. For 1911 that boat will be no use. Fyffe will build me a new one and I think they—the Americans—will meet me in my suggestions."

"And what are they?"

"That I wish to race under Rules that exist in every club in America but not under this Rule that only exists for this one race."

"Your objection to it is——?"

"That it permits of a very magnified typ of freak racing instead of a yacht—freaks that are built and launched there and never intended to go out of sight of land, and that couldn't possibly cross the Atlantic as my boat has to do."

"You don't complain of any unfairness beyond that then?"

"Oh no. I have always found the Americans very honourable in all their racing transactions with me—very straight. I have no complaint to make that way. Quite the reverse. They have been exceedingly anxious to do everything that was right—very honourable and straightforward.

"And do you think that under fair conditions you will win?"

"Under conditions that give me a sporting chance I think I will win."

A SMALL Committee, consisting of Messrs. Slack, Bayne and Tegart, has been appointed to investigate into the allegations made against the Calcutta Brigade.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

THE FEMININE INFLUENCE.—AN ELECTIONEERING INCIDENT.

To tell the truth, I was honestly looking forward to it. Betty confessed that she felt nervous, but, on the whole, pleased at the thought of what she chose to call "a small adventure." Dick was, of course, in his element. He really ought to stand for Parliament himself, but whenever we broach the subject he always laughs and says he will leave that to his son. The aforesaid son, being now at the mature age of two, can hardly be said to be a serious rival to his father. However, a great friend of Dick's had enlished his help. This friend was standing for a constituency in the country, Devonshire, to be exact. My little friend, always ready for excitement, proposed that she should go down and help her husband and his friend canvass the rather scattered district. Dick agreed, as he always does in the end when Betty wishes him to do so, and also smiled approval on the plan that I should accompany them. Betty declared I wanted a holiday—so I did, and that she could do nothing alone.

"Fancy me talking to people by myself about politics! You must come, Jeanne, if only to coach me up in the principles of Free Trade and all those things." To this I agreed, and we found ourselves one fine evening installed in a very comfortable old-fashioned hotel in a market town on the borders of Dartmoor. We spent the evening listening to speeches by Gresham, Dick's pal, and also to one or two by the redoubtable Dick.

"I wish Dick would not thump that table so," was his admiring wife's chief comment upon oratory. "Oh!"—thump—"Oh! dear," more thumps—"I'm going, Jeanne. If that table broke I should laugh so that none of these people would respect me again," I gazed at the throng in front of me—for naturally we were on the platform. They certainly appeared to be very serious folk, who were listening to the speaker with rapt attention. They were mostly men, but there was a fair sprinkling of wives and sweethearts, and these I studied more fully. We had to tackle them to-morrow, and I tried to change Betty's fears for the table to thoughts for to-morrow's works.

"I wonder how we shall get on, Jeanne; I am longing to begin" she remarked.

"I feel rather nervous," I confessed. "I don't believe it is going to be so easy, after all."

"Nonsense, Jeanne. We have only got to go round and be very nice to all the women and ask them to vote for Mr. Gresham. Then on polling day we shall fetch them in motor-cars and carriages, and there you are!"

"That's no proof as to where Mr. Gresham will be, is it?" I inquired, laughing at Betty's rather sparse summary of her duties. "How do you know that they will vote for our man, and then, suppose they ask us why they should?"

Betty opened her eyes at this.

"But they won't, will they?" she asked; then she went on glaring round the hall. "The women seem just as interested as the men in what is going on. Oh, Jeanne, I don't believe I know a thing. What shall we do? He won't get in, and Dick will say it is my fault." Betty very nearly wept over the moving spectacle of Mr. Gresham's defeat and Dick's anger.

"Don't be a goose, Betty, We will listen to the speeches and then, when we get home, we will thresh out some of the more important questions most throughly.

So we listened and learnt a few points, though I know Betty was rather bored, and I must say I felt rather tired of the word "tax."

A night's rest put us right, though, and after a real Devonshire breakfast off we went, having been provided with an interminable length of names with little marks beside each, indicating the politics of the persons answering to them. We were going to leave the town till the last, so on this particular morning we drove in the car to some small villages a few miles out on the moor. As we neared the first of them Betty laughed slightly hysterically.

"Suppose we run over a fowl or even a dog, wont it be awful?" she gasped.

"Do be serious, Betty, and don't talk of such horrid things." I was quite vexed, as I was composing an excellent speech, which was to convert all my opponents at one fell sweep. Before she could make any answer to this we stopped and alighted in in the main street of one of the most delightful places it ever been my good fortune to visit.

"Isn't it sweet?" cried Betty. "Oh, Jeanne, look at those lovely little cottages and that grand sweep of moor behind."

"Very nice, my dear," I responded grimly; "but admiring a view never got votes for anyone yet; at least admiring it to oneself never has. Come along and begin."

We started by visiting one of the "dear little cottages." It was as quaint inside as out, and as for its mistress, she was an old dame in a lilac sunbonnet and a red shawl. By the way, sun bonnets are worn on Dartmoor all the year round.

"Good morning," I said, while Betty beamed upon her.

"Wot do 'ee want of I?" was the slightly disconcerting response.

"Well, you see, it's like this," began Betty, and then stopped, for the old dame began again.

"Tell I wot you be 'ere for. I doan't know'ee. You haint from church, I s'pose."

"No," said Betty, smilling sweetly at her. "We have come to—" again the old lady broke in.

Spake up now. 'Ow can I 'ear wot you be a sayin of if yer d'ont spake loud. I be rather deaf, I be."

Betty and I looked at one another; then I spoke up—or rather shouted—but the old dame could not or would not hear. At last Betty succeeded in asking for her husband.

"'Usband. Oh! He's been up t' churchyard this ten year or more; but wot do'ee want o' I?" she porsisted.

We got away, but I know that old dame thinks we were mad.

We will try this one, I said. Politics doubtful. Well, the house looks all right.

Here we were greeted by a fresh, comely-looking lady who seemed to take everything in this world cheerfully. We got on with her splendidly, and she promised to tell "Jan" that we had called. More than that we could not get from her.

At the next house we were greeted by an old man who asked us to "step in and make ourselves at home." So we did. Oh, that old man! He treated us to a speech "much more humpy than Dick," as the latter's wife remarked afterwards, and his dialect was awful. He at length allowed us to go. I believe he was on our side, but all I could make out was "to be sure and send that there moty-car early, as 'e wanted to go to markit on pollin' day." We left it at that, and visited several cottages. The women were really very nice, and seemed to take more interest in our clothes than our politics. One or two were very eager to know all about London, and one woman actually asked if Mr. Gresham knew anything about pigs.

"Wot's the use f'ee if 'ee doan't, seeing as 'ow all of us down along ere keeps pigs, and we wants 'im to help 'us keep more. If he dean't know nuthin' about 'em 'ee ain't no good.

I assured her that Mr. Gresham was an authority on the porcine species and could give her excellent advice if she ever met him. "I don't envy you if she ever does," remarked Betty as we left her.

On the whole we got on fairly well. But once or twice we were asked some posers, and some of the women really seemed to know more than their husbands. These were the exception, however, the majority of wives merely saying that they would "tell Jan when ee ad' ad' is tea." Every other man seemed to be called "Jan," by the way. We were feeling quite proud of our success until we called at a house which was at the extreme edge of the village.

The husband of the good lady was at home and we were asked inside.

"Good manin to 'ee, was the gentleman's response to our greeting; "And what might ye be wanting? If yur ave come t' berrow t' trap and wants a drive ye can't ave it. Its broke and I'm a-mendin' of [illegible] If it be that ye wants me mend yer boot [illegible] s'afternoon I can't be there. If it be so ye wants any job done in yer 'ouse or [illegible] to-day, yer can't 'ave me. If yer wants t' [illegible] mended yer can't ave it done to-day. Ye [illegible] nothin' done by me I tells yer." He stopped [illegible] breath, so I hastily started, but before I could [illegible] a word out he went on—

"I sees 'ow you be both strangers to these [illegible] and I s'pose someone 'as sent 'ee ter me. I do [illegible] most every body, but to-day I'm busy."

He swelled with pride and importance [illegible] making his announcement.

"I be goin' to drive a party round t' moor. [illegible] goin' for votes or summat foolish like that."

"Wh[illegible] is it?" asked Betty.

He mentioned the name of our hated [illegible] other candidate. We looked at each other [illegible] silently left.

[illegible] ended our first campaign, and I believe [illegible] both enjoyed ourselves immensely.—[illegible] "Daily News."

BY THE WAY.

TEN YEARS AGO.

Ten years ago John Ruskin passed peacefully away at Coniston. A grave in Westminster Abbey was immediately offered by the Dean, but was refused out of respect for Ruskin's frequently expressed wish that he might be buried wherever he chanced to die. He was laid to rest in Coniston Churchyard on January 25. In Poets' Corner there is a medallion of him by Mr. Onslow Ford, immediately above the bust of Sir Walter Scott. In his native Camberwell the master's memory is perpetuated by the bestowal of his name upon the finely wooded park on Denmarkhill, within a stone's throw of his old home.

THE MINERS AND CHURCHGOING.

The "Sunday at Home" is making a systematic inquiry into the moral and spiritual condition of the British people, and makes a start with the Northumberland and Durham miners. These people do not seem to be noted for churchgoing. We are told of one typical pit community that out of a population of 25,000 on a particular Sunday only 3,322 persons attended the churches, the Roman Catholic church included. Of this number 1,949 were adults and 1,373 were children. In one district 25 per cent. of the adult population is in religious attendance, and 75 per cent. of the children and young people. In another village 15 per cent. of the men, 40 per cent. of the women, and 60 per cent. of the young people regularly attend some place of worship. But there are areas where the percentage is only 10, and in one large district in the county of Durham the percentage is only 5.

THE DRINK CURSE.

There are, it seems, thousands of teetotalers among the pitmen of the North. Among the Methodists, while total abstinence is not a condition of membership, prohibition is the practical law. There are successful societies of the Good Templars, the Sons of Temperance, and the Rechabites and other Temperance organisations. Meetings are constantly being held, both by the Churches and agencies like the North of England Temperance League. Still, drunkenness is the pitman's curse. It is perhaps declining, but the decline is scarcely perceptible. The huge drinking-shops in many of these colliery places are, we are told, the most costly of all the buildings in the district.

HELIGOLAND.

According to a Paris contemporary, Heligoland, that advanced outpost of Germanism, the acquisition of which caused so much joy to the Court of the Emperor William, is in danger of falling a prey to its implacable enemy the sea. All the coast on the south-west is threatened with destruction. Great masses of rock were washed away last year. But Germany does not despair. She has commenced the construction of a great digue, the cost of which is estimated at 1,636,000 marks. The cost will be borne by Prussia and the Empire.

PRINCE GEORGE OF SERVIA—

Prince George of Servia has just given the people of Belgrade a gentle reminder that he is still in the flesh. It was for the Prince a very gentle reminder indeed, and on this occasion did not go to the length of personal violence. On New Year's Night, January 13, there was a Court ball, and the Prince distinguished himself by making insulting remarks upon several of those present. The Prefect, M. Alimpitch, who had on a former occasion been in conflict with the Prince, was singled out especially for His Royal Highness's abuse.

—AS JOURNALIST.

The Prefect contented himself by withdrawing from the ballroom, reporting the matter to the President of the Council, and asking to be relieved from his office. The President brought the matter to the King's notice, but his Majesty thought little of the affair and refused to take action. The Prefect's resignation has not been accepted, and he has the satisfaction of reading severe comments in the Press on Prince George's conduct. Another incident in connection with Prince George is that he has recently founded a newspaper. It is called the "Reformer," but according to the "Temps" its idea of reform may be gauged from the fact that it propagates reactionary ideas and absolutism and libels members of the Cabinet in a most reckless manner.

WORSHIP OF BURNS.

There is nothing comparable to this phase of hero worship in any other nationality. Washington's birthday may be celebrated in America, and other heroes of the Republic of the West often recalled; but there is nothing of American origin akin to the devotion of the Scot to his Burns. The Scottish temperament is less excitable than the French, even then the German and the Italian; and the traditional "guid conceit o' oursel's" of the Scot pales its ineffectual fire before the self-conceit of the American. Whence, then, this exceptional display of the otherwise limited fervour of the Scots on the Burn's anniversary? No sufficing answer can be obtained to this query, says "T.P.'s Weekly," without a patient and discriminating study of the personality and the poetry of Burns.

THE GIRL MESSENGER.

The messenger boy has rival in Germany, where in a number of cities girls have been enlisted in the service. Despite the Imperial edict against the use of foreign words the new recruits are known as "messenger girls," and are becoming popular with the public. They wear a uniform consisting of a round cap fastened under the chin with a strap. The cap is like that worn by the English soldiers, and the girls, evidently knowing their derivation, wear them jauntily over one ear. The coat is of light cloth, with black trimming, and closed with three frog buttons. A black box-pleated skirt, and a black feather portfolio, in which documents or small parcels may be carried, complete the uniform which is said to be exceedingly pretty.

A HOUSE IN POMPEII.

In the exhumation of Pompeii, as the "San Francisco Call" crudely puts it, one house was discovered which was evidently being repaired when the volcanic storm that overwhelmed the city buried it to the ground. Painters, decorators, and cleaners must have been busy at the very moment of the catastrophe. Painters' pots and brushes and workmen's tools were scattered all over the house. Tell-tale spots of whitewash stained wall and floor. Such domestic implements as pots and kettles had been bundled up in a corner all by themselves. There was a bronze dish in waiting before the oven, and on the dish a suckling pig ready to be backed. But the oven was already engaged with its full complement of bread. So the pig had to wait. It, however, never entered the oven after all, and the loaves were not taken out. They had remained where placed to bake, it is calculated, close upon 2,000 years.

AN OLD MAID'S WILL.

An elderly spinster, who died in Vienna recently, left her fortune—about £50,000—to be divided between her three nephews, now aged twenty-four, twenty-seven and twenty-nine and her three nieces, aged nineteen, twenty-one, and twenty-two in equal parts, on the following conditions :—The six nephews and nieces must all live in the house formerly inhabited by their aunt, with the executor a lawyer, whose business it will be to see that the conditions of the will are strictly observed. None of the nephews is to marry before reaching his fortieth year nor the nieces before their thirtieth under the penalty that the share of the one so marrying will be divided among the others. Further, the six legatees are admonished never to quarrel among themselves. If one should do so persistently the executor is empowered to turn him or her out of the house and divide the share as in the case of marriage. The executor is himself forbidden to marry or to reside elsewhere than in the house with the legatees as long as he holds his office, to which a handsome remuneration is attached. The old maid is said to have made this peculiar will because her nephews and nieces continually worried her during her life by asking her to give them money to enable them to marry—requests she always refused.

LUXURY FOR THE SKIN.

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BOOKS AND BOOKMEN.

One of the striking features in the political situation recently has been the way in which literary men, and especially the novelists, have thrown themselves into the "melee." Not indeed that they have vaulted into the arena and become Parliamentary candidates, but that they have crowded down to the barriers in greater numbers than usual and shouted encouragement to the combatants. This recognition of "the momentous issues at stake" on the part of men of letters is a good sign of their civic health. It was charged against Isaak Walton that he fished all through the Civil Wars. While his fellow-countrymen were cracking each other's crowns at Naseby fight or Marston Moor, he was wandering, rod in hand, along the river bank, drinking a bowl of redcow's milk from the hand of the singing milkmaid, sleeping o' nights in country inns between sheets that smelt of lavender, and teaching his pupil how to dap for chavender or club with a grasshopper. There is something of the same fugitive spirit in a certain type of literary character. It is seen in men who, conceiving of literature as an art, consider every moment devoted to external affairs as a moment of apostasy. Consequently calls from the great world which in the ears of their fellows sound like bugles blowing to boot and saddle reach them as dim noises from far away. They hear the legions thunder past, and their only mental comment upon the tussle between Lords and Commons which fills the newspaper with matter which they are not to read and the conversation of men with consideration which they do not care to weigh is Mercutio's "A plague to both their Houses." Now it is a wide world, and there is, no doubt, room for workers of that sort, but one need not be less the artist for being also the citizen and patriot, and one is the bigger a man for being all three.

MORE PROSE OF POE'S.

Mr. Killis Campbell, of the University of Texas, has just published the results of certain researches on the works of Poe which add considerably to the bibliography of the poet. By dint of rummaging among old magazines he has succeded in unearthing not only many short prose pieces of Poe's hitherto unknown, but also certain interesting variants on some of his poems. Among his "finds" is a sonnet on "Silence" very different from the sonnet on the same subject contained in his collected poems Here it is, as Mr. Campbell found it in "Burton's Gentleman's Magazine" for September, 1839 :—

There is a silence where hath been no sound,
There is a silence where no sound may be.
In the cold grave—under the deep, deep sea,
On in wide desert where no life is found,
Which hath been mute and still must sleep profound ;
No voice is hushed—no life treads silently,
But clouds and cloudy shadows wander free,
That never spoke—over the silent ground ;
But in green ruins, in the desolate walls
Of antique palaces, where man hath been,
Though the dun fox, or wild hyæna calls,
And owls that flit continually between,
Shriek to the echo and the low winds moan,
There the true silence is, self-conscious and alone.

Woodberry, who alone had previously noticed this sonnet, described it as "conjecturally" by Poe. The conjecture, however, seems a shrewd one. It is true that it is only signed "P." But then in the issue of the previous month there are two poems admittedly by Poe which are signed only "P." also. Moreover, Poe was then editor of the magazine, and had it in his power to disclaim authorship. The external evidence therefore is favourable. In discussing the internal evidence Mr. Campbell detects a parallelism in substance between the sonnet and "The Vale of Unrest" and "Silence"—a Fable, but does not notice that a comparison with the acknowledged sonnet on "Silence" reveals not only a resemblance which confirms identity of authorship, but also a difference which explains why Poe left this other on the same subject to slumber where it first appeared. The resemblance consists in the fact that in both it is exactly the same two sorts of silence that are compared—one, that is to be found in places where man has never been, and another, where there are signs reminding of men that have passed away. That the same comparison should occur to two minds is unlikely, still more so that both should think of making a sonnet of it. The difference is that in the one case the "real silence" is pronounced to be the one sort, and in the other it is the other. Evidently to have included in the same volume two sonnets making the same comparison and deciding it in different ways would have been absurd.

THE AUTHORSHIP OF A FAMOUS NOVEL.

Readers whose memories go back to the early eighties and who remember the vogue of "Democracy: An American Novel" will be interested to hear that its authorship has been authoritatively announced at last. It was a book which left vivid memories. One indeed hesitates to turn to it after so long an interval lest time should have wrought havoc on its brilliant pages, but to those who read it when the English edition fell piping hot from the presses of the Messrs. Macmillan it seemed a book which, although not, perhaps, bearing the struldbrugs' mark, gave at least promise of a longer life than that of the mere "novel of the season." For one thing it combined, with a skill Disraeli himself could not have bettered, a deliberate purpose—the purpose of exposing the sordiness of the inward life of American politics,—with a dashing story in which the central figure of Mrs. Leigh remained ever fresh and charming and sympathetic. There was also, if one remembers, a ballroom scene where the sight of the President and his wife receiving guests with the angular gestures of marionettes filled Mrs. Leigh with an ineffable disgust, while the character of one of the senators—a man with a great stomach for flattery and with perceptions so blunted that when he jars upon people's feelings he is vaguely conscious that he has done so but cannot imagine what he has said amiss—was admirably conceived. On the whole the book was a delightful literary sensation, and there were many guesses at its authorship. Some were far enough amiss, and one has seen the book catalogued as being by C. King, the author of a work "Mountaineering in the Sierra Nevada." It is now announced that it was written by Professor Henry Adams, the historian, best known for his "History of the United States."

LOWELL AS A POET.

In the latest manual of American literature—which is the 4,000th volume of the Tauchnitz Classics—writers are discussed under the headings of poets, novelists, and essayists and the fact that a single page is given to Lowell as a prose writer while he received seven and a half as a poet, may be taken as a criticism that he is a poet first and a prose-writer after. Many will dispute the judgment, but how pleased Lowell himself would have been with it. The development of Lowell's own opinion and his final attitude of doubt on the subject may be traced in a brief series of extracts from his letters. First there is the conviction that his vocation is poetry. "If I have any vocation it is in the making of verse. When I do prose it "is invita Minerva." Twenty years later he has abandoned belief in himself as a poet. "I did not make the hit I expected," he writes, "and am ashamed at having been again tempted into thinking I could write poetry. a delusion from which I have been tolerably free this dozen years". Then he finds two causes for his failure, one being that he has been too much the moralist. the other that academic routine had stifled song in him. A last extract leaves him perplexed on the subject, but not hopeful. "I am wondering more and more if my poems are good for anything after all. They are oldfashoned in their simplicity and straightforwardnes of style and everybody writes so plaguily well nowadays. I fear that I left off my diet of bees' bread too long and have written too much prose."

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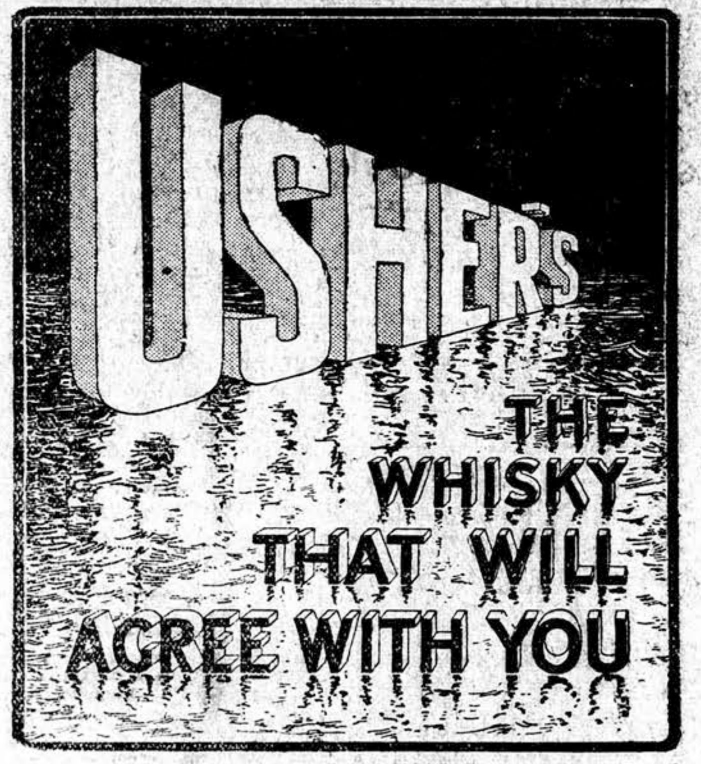
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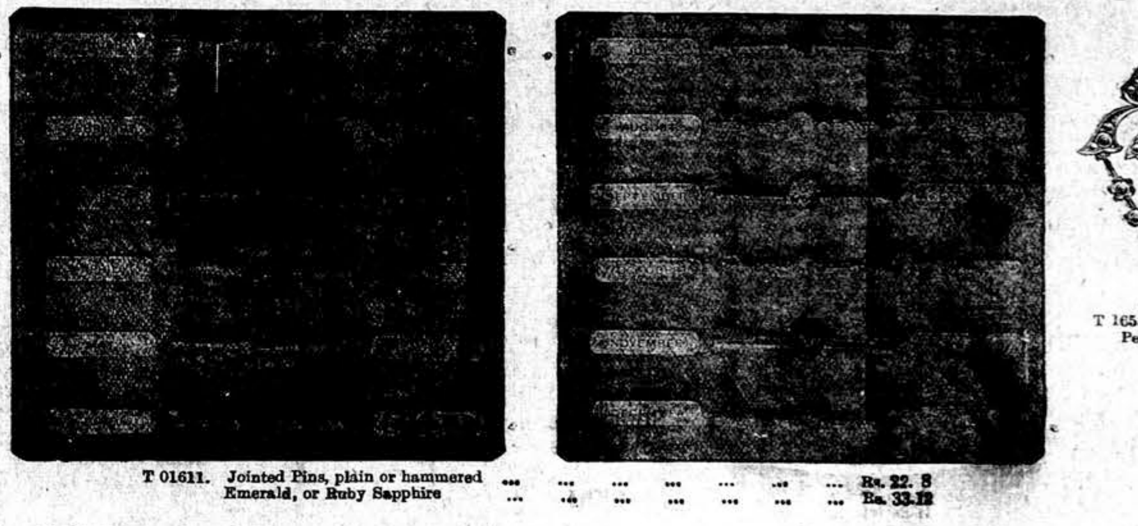

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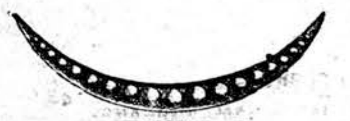

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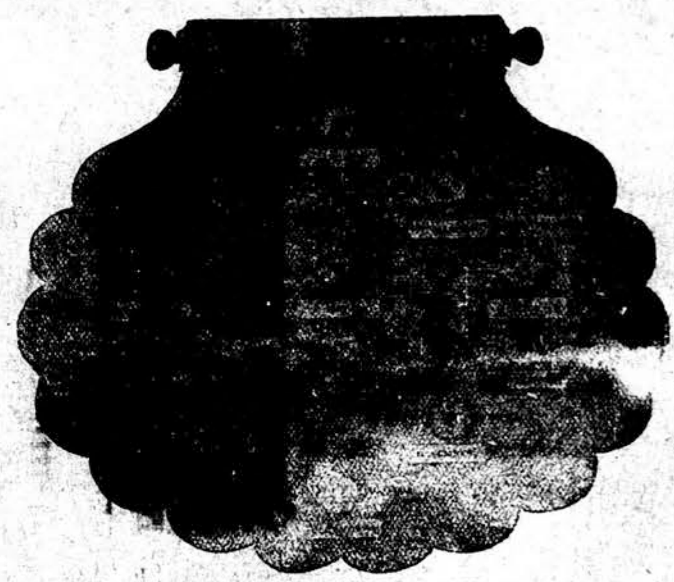

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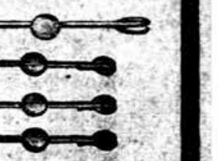

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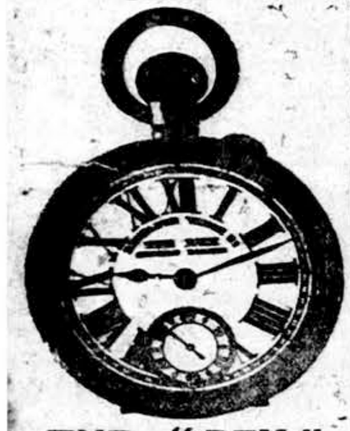

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,, ,, ,, ,, Hunting	18
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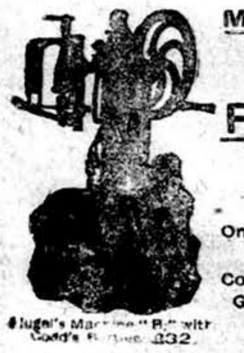

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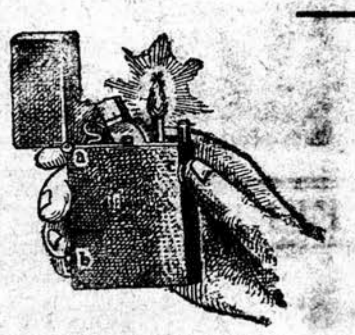

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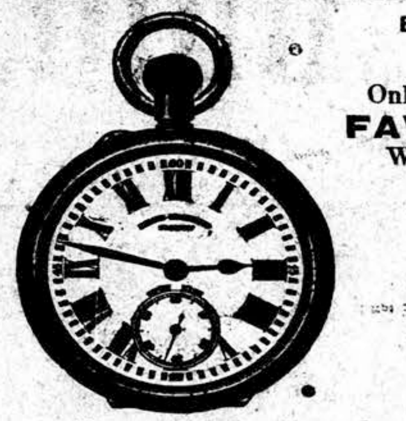

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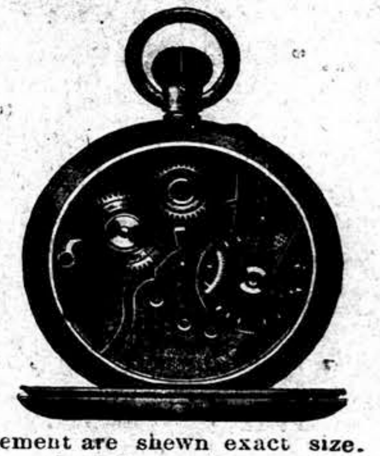

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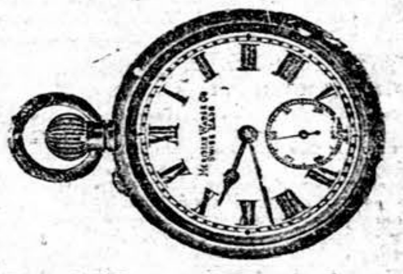

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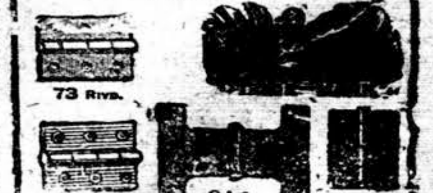

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